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The Chicago Pailn Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

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Beaver Cloaks,

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From \$10 Upward.

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Richly trimmed with Passemen-teries, Satin Lined,

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FUR-LINED GARMENTS,

Richly trimmed in Silver-Tip Bea-ver and Chinchilla,

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Just received, 100 Misses' CHIN-

Beaver Ulsters

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SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

100 Sealskin Cloaks and Dolmans

From \$1.50 Upward.

Ladies looking for WINTER

WRAPS should avail them-

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

death of Mr. F. A. Chapman.
The business will be continued under the name and style of JAS. H. MILNE & CO., who will settle all business of the late firm.
Chicago, Oct. 28, 1880.

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Style, Superior Quality, on hand and made to measure. Price, \$5.00,

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Offer 6,000 Yards

In a great variety of designs and colors, at a reduction of fully 50 per cent from present

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As this Lot cannot be duplicated, an early inspection will be desirable.

NOTICE.

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To the Dry Goods Trade: Although the demand for

our Clogks has of late exceeded our ability to supply, we have so increased the number of our work-rooms and otherwise added to our manufacturing facilities, that with our force of nearly ONE THOUSAND GIRLS, we can now fill orders promptly. Respectfully,

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TO ITS ROOTS.

The Democratic Tongue of · Slander Worn to the Tonsils."

Smut-Mill "Truth" in Need of the Eternal Years

Proceedings in the Preliminary Examination of Philp, the

Difficulties and Embarrassments Surround-ing the Prosecution of the Great Crime.

ous Oratory Poured Out in Wall Street. Speech of Charles Francis

Adams, Jr., in Support

Some of Ingersoll's Marvel-

of Garfield. Hancock Eminently Prepared for a Course in a Commercial College.

Gen. Grant Kinding the Wildest of Enthusiasm in Western New

The President-te-Be Receiving the Oncoming Myriads of His Supporters.

Complete Exhibit of the Republican En-thusiasm Now Rocking the State of Illinois.

An Able Estimate of Chalmers-Powerful Letter from Texas Addressed to Lyman Trumbull.

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH. HEADQUARTERS.

THE REAL CASE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The following disputch is furnished at Republican head-

Philp could not be arrested for forgery, inas-much as the statutes of the State of New York on the subject of forgery contain no provision for the punishment of forgery of a letter such as the Morey letter. The statutes of this State on the subject of forgery are confined to the forgery of papers or instruments affecting the rights of property, or the forgery of records and wills. The only way, therefore, to punish the offender, as Barnum and all intelligent men know, was to proceed against him for a criminal libel on Gen. Garfield. The trial of libel charged involves necessarily the establishment of a forgery. Barnum's dispatches are desperate attempts to mislead the public. He and his associates undoubtedly hoped that we would make a charge of forgery, relying upon their ability to dismiss the charge, inasmuch as the charge cannot be sustained upon the forging of such a letter. Their expecupon the forging of such a letter. Their expec-tations were not realized, and they are desper-

YESTERDAY.

NOTHING VERY SATISFACTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Garfield letterforgery case brought out no special develop ments to-day, as is fully reported in the presidispatches. The work now in hand related solely to the taking of testinony before Judge Davis to determine whether the alleged au-thor of the document shall be held to the Grand Jury or not. The evidence bore most closely upon the authorship of the libelous article that appeared in the paper that printed the forged letter, and entitled "Garfield's Death Warrant." It was on this that the warrant for the arrest of Philp was issued, and for this that he is held on

the charge of malicious libel. THE ORIGINAL OF THE FORGED LETTER was produced in court, but not until Mr. Hart, the reformed end-man, and present publisher of Truth, had got himself into a corner from which he could not escape by refusing to answer question of counsel as to the whereabouts of the letter, and, being threatened with commitment by Judge Davis, this had the desired effect, and Mr. Hart and a friend were given three hours in which to produce the letter. The belief of the amined, who have known Philp for years, and who are familiar with his handwriting, was that this letter was in his writing, but, of course, it was a difficult matter for any one of them to positively state that it was from his pen. There was a oral if not legal certainty of it. THERE WAS A VERY ABSURD RUMOR

flying about this afternoon that Gen. Garfield was in the city, and would be placed on the witness-stand to-morrow. There was not a word of truth in the statement, but it is re-ported that he will be summoned after the election, and will then declare in court what he has already in his telegrams and letters— the utter falsity of the allegation that he

THE TRIAL.

YESTERDAY MORNING. New York, Oct. 28.—The case of Kenward Philo, of the Truth newspaper, arrested on a charge of criminal libel, growing out of the publication of the so-called "Chinese letter," which was adjourned yesterday afternoon, the prisoner being held in \$5,000 bail, was continued to-day in the Supreme Court,

one of the proprietors of the paper, was placed on the witness stand, having been subpœnaed by the prosecution. The prosecution demanded the production of the original letter from which the photographic copy was made. Hart said he had the original letter, but declined to produce it at the letter, but declined to produce it at the present time. His counsel said they would produce the original when they deemed the

produce the original when they deemed the proper time had arrived.

Judge Davis then committed Hart for contempt, and the further hearing of the case was postponed until the commitment papers had been made out.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

Assistant District Attorney Bell for the

Cople, called as the first witness Col. A. F. Rockwell, United States army, Washington. Is testified that he knew Gen. Garfield twen-

the costness that he knew Gen. Garfield twenty-seven years; was his classmate, and graduated with him at college. In his extensive correspondence with Garfield more than 1,000 letters had passed between them. Witness was, therefore, perfectly familiar with Garfield's handwriting. A lithograph was handed witness and identified by him as a copy of a letter received by him in November from Gen. Garfield.

Assistant Attorney Rell asked the counsel

Assistant Attorney Bell asked the counsel for the defense if they had

THE ORIGINAL CHINESE LETTER.

The counsel stated that they did not propose to answer that question at present.

The photograph of the letter in a gilt frame was handed in by defense. Mr. Bell declined to receive this, and again called for the original in order that he might examine Col. Rockwell in regard to it. Counsel for Philp stated that the original letter was not in the possession of their client, but was held by Mr. Hart, the publisher of Truth.

HART. The latter was in court, and was called to the witness-stand. Hart said he had not the original Morey letter with him: that it was in the possession of a friend, and he de-clined to give his name. The witness could not procure the letter, as his friend was out

Mr. Bell demanded the name of the party to whom the letter had been delivered, but Mr. Hart again refused to answer. The Court ordered him to answer, but he

again, in a respectful tone, declined.

Judge Davis ordered him committed for contempt of court, and he was handed over to the custody of Police Captain Walsh.

Mr. Howe, of counsel for the defense,

made a motion to purge Col. Hart from contempt, saying that Col. Hart was willing to produce the letter, but that he wanted a guarantee that the letter should be returned to him. Howe explained that he did not mean to say that the Court would keep the letter, but that it might pass into sub-ordinate hands and be lost. Continuing, Mr. Howe said that if the letter was to remain in the custody of Judge Davis

COL. HART WAS WILLING TO PRODUCE IT. Judge Davis said the letter would remain On motion, Col. Hart was allowed three

Hart made a statement that he was willing to produce the letter, but that he wanted a guarantee that it would be returned to him or else remain in the custody of Judge Davis. The proposition was accepted, and Hart and counsel then left to get the letter.

Col. Rockwell was recalled, and asked as to the identity of the letter written by James A. Garfield to Marshall Jewell denying the authenticity of the Morey letter. He testi-fied that the Garfield letter to Mr. Jewell was Question by Mr. Bell: Look at the copy of

a newspaper called Truth, and also a copy

ic copy of the letter purporting to be signed by James A. Garfield, and state if, in your

ated the 20th; look at the photo-lith

the question, as a comparison was made with the photographic and not with the original, which would be produced.

Judge Davis ruled that the evidence was ture, as no proof had been given tha the fac-simile was a photographic copy, and that the prisoner had not as yet been con-

A recess was then taken. Mr. Hart and counsel entered the court-room. Mr. Hart apologized for detaining the Court, saying he had been delayed by an indict ent in a State Court for libel on complaint of Mareus Cicero Stanley.

roduced the letter.

Mr. Bell asked for the envelope. Hart aid he was told to bring the letter only. It would take five hours to get the envelope.

Judge Davis-Mr. Hart, what have you Mr. Hart replied: "I have been in Brook-lyn, sir. When in Brooklyn I received a tel-

ephone communication that I was to be ar-rested under an indictment obtained in the District-Attorney's office, and that the indictment had been procured. I went to my office and said, 'I presume I was to be arrested.' I then went home to see my children. It is dastardly that I should be arrested under such a warrant and laid in a dungeon by

Witness showed considerable emotion. Mr. Bell asked Hart-"Do I understand the letter you produced is one and the same ublished in Truth?"

Hart—"Yes, sir."
Col. A. F. Rockwell was recalled. He testified that he purchased a copy of the Washington Gazette when it first published the fac-simile copy of the Morey letter, and compared it with the letters in his possession received from Garfield, and then thought it a forgery. He communicated with Gartield and, on the telegraphic request of Henry E. Knox, came to this city and submitted to Col. Bliss a dozen letters he had received from Gen. Garfield, one of which was chosen to compare the exhibits and fac-simi copies of the Morey letter with. The letter was chosen by Bliss, but he did not know it was picked out because it resembled the letter of denial from Garfield to Marshall Jewell, but thought it was hosen because it was nearest to it in date. When shown the Morey letter he examined it closely, and did not think it was Garfield's writing, though there was some resemblance.
On cross-examination he stated that he was an Assistant Quartermaster in the army, specially detailed to take charge of National cemeteries; that his present appointm tue to Gen. Garfield's interest in him, he having been a classmate of his, and that he was greatly indebted to him.

ALBERT DAGGETT, x-Sheriff of Kings County, testified that he knew Philp for seven years, and knew his handwriting. On looking at the manuscript copy of the article published in *Truth*, entitled "Lying and Sticking to It," he said it was in Philp's handwriting, and, on comparing it with Morey's letter, he thought the were in the same handwriting. He was a strong Republican, and had large sums wagered on Garfield's election.

. JAMES M'DERMOTT testified that he knew Philp intimately; was familiar with his handwriting, and on comparing the Morey letter with the exhibits believed them to be the same. He admitted having been indicted for a felonious assault, but not convicted. He stated that while a sued for \$50,000 damages for libel by Henry C. Bowen, the suit arising out of the Beecher-Tilton case. CHARLES HOFFMAN

testified that he is employed by Sarony (pho-tographer), and photographed fac-simile copies from the original, which was given to Mr. Sarony by Mr. Hart. DANIEL T. AMES, AN EXPEBT,
was called. He compared the fac-simile copy
with the exhibits written by Philp, and with
one of Garfieid's letters, and declared that
the crossing of the t's and the general formation of the loops, pen shaves, spacing, and general slope and scope are more characteristic of the writing in the exhibits than in Garfield's letter. He stated that the writing in the exhibits and the Morey letter were the same. He was cross-examined as to other THE ACCUSED.

HIS ECCENTRIC STATEMENTS.

s accused of forging the Morey-Garfield let-ter, and of writing a libelous editorial in uthorship of that letter, admitted to a friend n conversation to-night that he did write the editorial, the manuscript of which is in the hands of the prosecution, but denied most emphatically that he wrote or forged the Morey letter. The peculiar element of this admission is that he denies the act, which connot involve him in any criminal punishment, but admits that he did write the libelous editorial, on which, if convicted, punishment may be administered.

THE POSTMARK.

ON ITS PACE A POBGERY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Pos Ainger, of this city, in a letter to Gov. Jewell to-day, repeats his assertion that the postmark on the Morey letter was not in use postmark on the Morey letter was not in use in the Washington office at the time when the letter purports to have been mailed, and authorizes an offer of \$1,000 for the production of any letter mailed in the Washington office on that date whose envelope bears a postmark identical with that on the published fac-simile.

COL. ROCKWELL. GARPIELD'S FRIEND.

GARPIELD'S PRIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.+Col. Rockwell, Deputy Quartermaster here, who appeared as a witness in the proceedings against Philp, the alleged forger of the Chinese letter to-day, has been very active from the start in endeavoring to bring the forger to justice, and left here some days ago, determined upon doing it if possible. He was outraged at the indignity offered to his old classmate and comrade by the National Democratic Committee, and took with him to New York a great many letters of Gen. Garfield, received during a life-time acquaintance, any one of which would successfully prove the forgery. fully prove the forgery.

IT IS NOT SO MEAN AS BARNUM.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Referring to

New York, Oct. 28.—Referring to the forgery matter, the Sun says:

If there are not enough facts and sound arguments against Gen. Garfield to defeat his election, then let him be chosen. Nothing could argue a poorer cause than an attempt to support it by forgery. Forgery, technically, the manufacture of the letter falsely attributed to Gen. Garfield may not be. The bare act may not exactly constitute that crime, and the vilest of criminals must not be punished illegally. But we do not see why the charge of criminal libel against the maker, who afterward called Gen. Garfield a liar because he denied the authorship, cannot be maintained. If he can be punished legally, no person more richly deserves to pay the severest of penalties.

NOT SUBPŒNAED.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—Numerous inquiries have been received here to-night to know whether Gen. Garfield is still at his home in Mentor. He is, and in answer to a he had heard of no such document.

DEMOCRATIC BENCH-SHOW.

FIRST PRIZE, DIRTY DOGS, TO WILLIAM H. BARNUM. NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- The Chairman of th National Democratic Committee issues the following, in answer to inquiries concerning

The Republicans have arrested Philip for criminal libel in writing an article in the Truth, and not for forging Garfield's letter, as has been telegraphed through the country. The arrest is a device to break the effect of the publication of Garfield's letter in favor of Chinese labor.

WM. H. BARNUM. SECOND PRIZE, CINCINNATI HENCHMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Men are standing to day at the doors at the public schools as the children come out and at the entrance to lac-tories and places where men are employed distributing copies of the forged Garfield Chinese letter. The edition which is so in-dustriously circulated is the one which pur-ports to come from Republican headquarters. It is accompanied by approving comments, and headed "Garfield's manly letter on the labor operation."

INGERSOLL.

IN WALL STREET. Rectal Disputes to The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, Oct. 28.—A political demonstration was made on Wall street this after oon that stands without a rival among th for years have been memorable features of Presidential campaigns. Bankers and broers, members of the Produce Exchange and dry-goods merchants, assembled at their re-spective rendezvous at an early hour, and marched in imposing procession to the open space in front of the Sub-Treasury Building, from the steps of which Col. Ingersoil delivered an address. Many of the very best known and most influential firms in the city were represented, and so large were the delegations that the business of the three districts was practically suspende while the meeting was in progress. Besides these men, there were thousands of others, who filled the adjoining space in Wall, Nassau, and Broad streets for long distances away. Written words are entirely inadequate to describe the demonstration. It never was equaled in point of numbers, respectability, and enthusiasm, even during the excitement caused by the outbreak of the Rebellion.

the Receition.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY

the business houses, and banking offices, and public buildings down-town were gay with flags and bunting fluttering from poles above the roofs or festooned beneath the windows. Business was partially suspended all day. The procession that marched to the Sub-Treasury Building was headed by about 500 members of the Produce Exchange, headed by David Dows, H. O. Armour, Mouroe Crane, E. W. Cole, Jesse Hoyt, Samuel McLeau, and others, representing the largest and most substantial houses in the provision trade. Then came the dry-goods men a thousand strong, nearly all the prominent houses in Prince street closing in order to allow the employés to take part, and last was the Bankern' and Brokers' Republican Club and the Mining-Stock Exchange Garfield and Arthur Club. THROUGHOUT THE DAY

from Secretary Schurz and Secretary Sherman, the latter merely regretting the writer's inability to be present and speak owing to previous engagements, were then read amid frequent applause. Mr. Schurz spoke of the prosperous condition of the country and the part the Republican Administrations took in causing it. He had been invited to address the meeting, but was unable to do so. Mr.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

paralyzes energy and enterprise is NOT THE ACTUAL DISASTER SO MUCH In conclusion he asks: "What business-man, what citizen of only average informa-tion, is there who does not know with cer-tainty that the financial policy of the Re-publican party, if kept in power, will be to go on maintaining our public credit, and, if possible, improving it? Who does not know that the Republican candidate, Gen. Garfield, has, throughout his whole career, been one of the firmest defenders of the public faith, and one of the ablest and most conspicuous champions of it?"

MR. INGERSOLL

delivered one of his very happiest efforts, and, in the course of his remarks, said:
"Look at the desperate means resorted to by the Democratic party now. Not satisfied with having worn the tongue of slander to the very totally they have appealed now to with having worn the tongue of slander to the very tonsils, they have appealed now to a crime. A deliberate and infamous forgery has been committed, and it has been upheld by leaders of the Democratic party, who call themselves · respectable men. [A voice: "That's right. Go for Hewitt."] No, I won't go for Hewitt. What is the use of my going for him, when all New York is going for him [laughter and cheers], and there is no man going for Mr. Hewitt so much as Mr. Hewitt himself. I tell you tonight that that forgery makes doubly sure the election of James A. Garfield. [Cheers.] The people of the North hate forgery. They hate slander. And they have made up their minds to give Gen. Garfield a vindication of which any man may be forever proud. which any man may be forever prou The life of Gen. Garfield been pure and unsullied from his boyho up. With unusual opportunities placed be-fore him of becoming a millionaire by dis-honest means, he is a poor man to-day, and that one fact is the best refutation of the slanders which have been heaped upon him." The enthusiasm on all sides was unbounded, and darkness was near at hand when the

COMMENDATION.

RECOGNITION OF GOOD NEWSPAPER WORK Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Tol.EDO, O., Oct. 28.-The Telegram to The honor of giving to the world the first rof the discovery of the forger of the Chiletter justly belongs to Trix Chicago Thira That paper announced in its New York spelast Monday morning that the villainy had be traced to Philip, and, in so doing, it was two in advance of even the New York papers. Trepublication of The Tribune's specials in Telegram gave the news in advance of either Cincinnati or Cleveland papers. It was all of journalistic enterprise of which The Tribune may justiy feel proud.

CASTING SHADOWS BEFORE

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Oct. 28.—There was a meeting to night at Cooper Institute of a number of that portion of the Republican party who designate the meeting Independent of the Property of Tribuna and designate themselves Independents. The announcement that Mr. Charles Francis
Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, would on this
occasion give his reasons for voting at the
approaching election for Gen. Garfield. As
Mr. Adams had in the previous campaign been a stanch supporter of Mr. Tilden, and had up to within a recent date, given his adherence to the party of "Change," and does not even now consider himself an Independent Republic-an, but an independent voter, only, without party alliances,—that is, reserving to himself the right to criticise side or praise both, just as he feels in there was not that spontaneous output to listen to his remarks that is character of straight and Rapublican occasions.

MR. HORACE WHITE introduced the Chairman, Gen. Brayton Ives, who made a short address. He was followed by Wavne MacVeagh, of Philadel-phia, and President Julius H. Seelye, of Am-herst College. Mr. Adams was then introduced, and made the principal address the evening. He began his spe by stating that he was an Independen by stating that he was an Independent in politics, but voted for Tilden in 1876. "In the election next week, I propose," he said, "to vote for Mr. Garfield." His reason for shifting was, that, since 1876, the whole aspect of the political field had changed.

THERE WEILE THEN TWO GREAT QUESTIONS before the country calling for immediate

THERE WERE THEN TWO GREAT QUESTIONS before the country calling for immediate settlement,—first, the definit withdrawal of the Federal Government from all interferences in the local affairs of the States lately in rebellion; and, second, the return to specie payments. He was opposed to the policy of the Republican party under Grant and the leaders who surrounded Mr. Hayes, and, feeling that the party of Tilden would put a stop to what he called Federal meddling in Southern State affairs, he voted for the Democratic candidate. Mr. Adams went on to say that the questions, in the first place, which now engage the attention of the country, and which must continue to engage it, at least during the immediate future, "are wholly different from the paramount questions of 1876. Federal interference in the local domestic affairs of the Southern States has been definitly abandoned. That question is at rest. So is the question of the return to specie payments.

The thing now is to remain there. It is consequently quite obvious that the questions which are to engage the attention of the country during the next four years are those connected with a later fase of National experience than those which necessarily succeeded the tumult and destruction of the War. We have, in fact, unconsciously entered on a new period during the last four years, the period of administration. Indeed, the sequence has been as plain and marked as it was natural and unavoidable, and only the blind can help seeing it. First was the period of destruction and change, covering the five years between 1861 and 1866. To this succeeded the period of reorganization, which we can now see was, for good or for bad, brought to a close when President Hayes was inaugurated in 1877. Since then we have imperceptibly gone forward to the work of better administering the affairs of our new body politic in the shape it had assumed through the course of events, and which it was no longer in our power greatly to change."

Mr. Adams then spoke of

THE PRESENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IT IS AN ACCOMPLISHED PACT.

100 Pieces All-Wool Colored

PROPERTY OF STREET STREET STREET

years. We know what that means. We know Mr. Garfield. For years he has been the recognized leader of his party in the House of Representatives, and, as such, he has never been chary of his opinions. We know what they are. We know that he is familiar with the questions of the day and thoroughly qualified, one way or the other, to deal with them. That he will always take the view that you or I may take of those questions as they arise, fit would be absurd to expect. That he can, and probably will, take a rational and intelligent view of them, we are assured by his record. His was, therefore, a nomination in every respect fit to be made. Such is the record, and such the nominee, of the Administration party. inee, of the Admini ration party.

ON THE OTHER HAND. on the other hand, what has the Opposition offered in the way of a record? What does it offer in the way of candidate or promises? 'By their works ye shall know them.' If that is a good test in matters spiritual, it is equally good in matters political. The Democratic party has been in opposition during the last four years, and they now ask us to put them in power. That is fair enough. Let us see, however, how successful they have been in opposition, and in what way we would better ourselves by putting them in power. Has the Democratic party, either during the last four or the last twenty years, been a success in opposition? It is generally ess in opposition? It is generally apposed that it is THE CHIEF FUNCTION OF AN OPPOSITION

in all popular governments to educate the public mind up to something which it did not know before, and which the party in power had falled to appreciate. Not to put it too strong, as an educator the Democratic party has of late not been a pronounced success. During the last four years did it force an unwilling Government back to specie payments? No; it threw every obstacle it could in the way of that result. Has it clung to its traditions of hard money, free trade, and the total separation of the Govnent from all interference with business ers? Far from it. The record shows,

on the CONTRARY, nat it has indulged in the wildest currency agaries. It has been for years in legislative ower, and has not taken one step toward revision. It has never once suggested eal of the Begal-Tender act. What one d thing, then, has it done during the last ood thing, then, has it done during the last puryears? As a party in opposition, has it roposed a reform of the Civil Service? Has ruthlesly cut down the absurd log-rolled oppopriations for so-called internal improvements? Has it sustained the public credit y guaranteeing to he a stable currency? o. It makes no claim to any of these sings. Such is its redord on all administrative questions,—negative at best; as a rule, estively bad. If there has indeed been one large redeeming feature about it I have highe redeeming feature about it I have died to note it, and would be rejoiced to have some one point it cut. The Democracy entered upon their campaign with

A VAGUE IDEA that, to insure success, it should be made what they were pleased to term 'aggressive.' They forgot that to be successively aggressive a party, like an individual, must believe in something. Unfortunately they believed in nothing. They did not believe in tariff reform. Least of all did they believe in a scienthe Civil Service. So at last their aggressive impaign dwindled down into a whining my that it was not fair to feel such distrust of them, that they really meant no mischief, and that, if the country would only let them have the offices, they would solemnly promise not to change anything except the office-holders. On the tariff question, what does the Deniocratic party offer in its platform? It dares to talk of a "tariff for revenue in the party of the par only." Did it mean what it said? If so, here is a promise of something. This is indeed good, as well as aggressive. I do not care to go into the later

UTTERANCES OF ITS CHOSEN LEADER explanation of this phrase in its declaran of principles. He evidently does not ow even what a tariff is. In his helpless ire to say anything in regard to it which trainers may dictate, he reminds one of replies to Hamlet. At first, 'Tis like a camel,' and then, 'It is backed like a weasel,' and, finally, it is 'Very like a whale.' Well, not free trade. It is hardly even a very remote approximation to that weak dilution known as 'Revenue reform,' and such is the kind of tariff 'change' that is promised us. THE REPUBLICANS,

THE REPUBLICANS, in the matter of a tariff, do at least know what they want. They are a party of protection. They will so appear as the result of this election, heaping duty upon duty and bounty on bounty, until the wretched system of swapping jacknives breaks down under its own absurdities. This I can understand, and through such a policy I can see some outcome for the future. Things must be worse before they will be better. I can, however, see no had the total the won out of pure unadulterated ignorance. Better a thousand times over, fight the battle out with real enetimes over, fight the battle out with real ene

mies than put faith in those who chuck out great principles to voters as gamblers might toes pennies to tramps." The speaker could not understand why a man should be nominated because he was once an officer in a war now fifteen years

gone by, and who has passed his whole riper life in garrison routine. It, also, Gen. Han-cock's effusions upon the subject of "tariff for revenue only," were to be accepted as a fair sample of his knowledge on fiscal and currency topics in general, he would unques-

"FURNISH A GOOD SUBJECT FOR ADMISSION TO A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, but on his inaugural as President might chance to contain some singular economical discoveries." As the records of the candidates now stood, he could see no good reason why the Democratic party should receive the vote of any Independent. They had lumbered along among the issues of the past, never realizing that the world moves. As a party they were four years behind the times, and needed to be sent back to school. "They must," said Mr. Adams, "find out what a principle is. They must learn the rudimentary elements of political economy, as well as a little honesty in money matters. They must acquire some idea of what is meant by a high standard of National good faith. Above all, they must be made to realize that, before asking for our votes, they must offer us Independents something of more value than a mere change in its office-holders. As a 'change' that is quite inaders. As a 'change' that is quite inade

MR. ADAMS CONCLEDED BY SAYING:

"Should New York, on Tuesday next, cast
its vote by a decisive majority for the Republican candidates, every man here knows that
the result will be decided beyond any possibility of question, and the country will draw
a long, deep breath of profound relief. An
incubus of doubt will be lifted from the future. Should it, on the other hand, cast its
vote for Gen. Hancock, the danger of the
situation will be, to say the least, very great.
The election may be perilously close. Every The election may be perilously close. Every New York voter who is neither in search of New York voter who is neither in search of an office nor the absolute slave of faction should ponder well this responsibility. Should New York and New Jersey, in addition to the Solid South, vote for the Democratic candidates, but three more Electoral votes will be necessary to elect them. Those three votes it will devolve upon a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives to find. Do you realize what that means? You know how far party splitt will carry men. You know to what spirit will carry men. You know now lat party spirit will carry men. You know to what extremes men will go in resisting it. The Democratic party believe that they were cheated in 1876. Rely upon it, they will not stop at any little thing to pay the cheat off now. The Republicans would do the same. The contingency, therepower of the State of New York to make or evert this great danger. It may make it by oting one way. It can certainly avert it by UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES

however Independents may act elsewhere, I do not see how they can hesitate in New York. They should at least be ready to vote for an undisputed and indisputable result. That is what a vote for Garfield in New York

GEN. GRANT. GEN. GRANT.

HIS SPECH AT A BUFFALO MEETING.
BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Gen. Grant presided at a great mass-meeting here to-day. The applause which greeted the appearance of the General was long and deafening, and it was several minutes before order could be restored. Stepping to the front of the platform the applause and cheers were renewed. The General appealed for order, but the crowd continued to shout and cheer.

Sherman S. Rogers, who introduced Gen. Grant, made an earnest appeal for quiet, but seemingly without effect.

Gen. Grant then arose and said:

Gen. Grant then arose and said:

Fillow-Citterns: As I cannot possibly make myself heard, I shall not say anything to you, but introduce you at once to Senator Conkling.

Then Gen. Grant mounted the reporters' stand at the end of the platform, and was cheered to the echo again and again. After several minutes' delay Gen. Grant addressed the people as follows:

Fillow Citterns: Unless order can be restored it is not worth while for any one to attempt to speak. I am sure that I cannot make myself heard. I am highly gratified to see the great number of people that have turned out here to day. I am convinced that the people of the great State of. New York are fully alive to the pending issues in this campaign. The Democratic party, organized as it is now, is under the coursel of the Rebel Brigadiers. We want at least a National party, with a policy that will prevail in all sections. We are not willing, and you are not will not submit to Southern rule. We want to be ruled by Northern people while we are altve. I predict for this State the greatest victory it has ever had, and that it will be a victory from the Pacific to the Atlantic throughout the entire Northern States, and that we will have a different organization then to contend with in the next election from what we have now. We will have an organization then to contend with which will be divided into two parties and not by two sections of the country. We will then have a free ballot and an honest ballot, which the people of this country are determined to have, and if the South persists in a Solid South they will be met by Solid North. I would make myself heard if I could, and say more to you; but it is impossible, and I will now introduce to you a speaker who can make himself heard, Senator Conking, of the State of New York.

A grand torchlight procession took place in the evening, and when that was over a public reception was tendered Gen. Grant.

MENTOR.

GEN. GARFIELD'S TASK YESTERDAY. MENTOR, O., Oct. 28.—About 200 Portage County people visited Mentor to-day by spe cial train. Gen. Garrield addressed them as follows, as reported for the Cleveland Her ald:

JUDGE DAY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I ODC

read of a man who tried to wear the armonand wield the sword of some ancient ancestor

and wield the sword of some ancient ancestor, but found them too large for his stature and strength. If I should try at this moment and sway the memories which your presence awakens, I should be overwhelmed and wholly unable to marshal and muster the quick-coming throng of memories which this semicircle of old friends and neighbors has brought to me. Here are school-fellows of twenty-eight years ago. Here are men and women who were my nurils a quarter school-fellows of twenty-eight years ago. Here are men and women who were my pupils a quarter of a century ago. Here are venerable men who, twenty-one years ago, in the Town of Kent, launched me upon the stormy sea of political life. I see others who were soldiers in the old regiment which I had the honor to command, and how could I listen to the touching and thoughtful words of my friend, the venerable late Chief-Justice of Ohio, who has just spoken, without remembering that evening in 1861 of which he spoke too modestly when he and I stood together in the old church when he and I stood together in the old church at Hiram and called upon the young men to go forth to battle for the Union and be enlisted be-fore they slept, and thus laid the foundation of the Forty-second Regiment. How can I forget all these things and all that followed? How can I forget that twenty-five years of my life were I forget that twenty-five years of my life were so braided and intertwined with the lives of the people of Portage County, when I see men and women from all its townships standing at my door? I cannot forget these things while life and consciousness remain. No other period of my life can be like that. The freshness of youth, the very springtide of life, the brightening on toward noonday, all were with you, and of you, my neighbors, my friends, my cherished comrades, in all the relations of social, student, military, and political life and friendship. You are here so close to my heart that I cannot trust myself to an attempt to marshal the trust myself to an attempt to marshal the memories with anything like coherence. To know that my neighbors and friends in Portage County since the first day of my Congressional life have never sent to any convention a delegate who was hostile to me; that through all the storm of detraction that roared around me the members of the Oid Guard of Portage County have never wavered in their faith and friend-ship, but have stood an unbroken phalanx with their locked shields above my head, and have given me their hearts in every contest. If a man can carry in his memory a jewel more precious than this, I am sure Judge Day has

precious than this, I am sure Judge Day has never heard what it is.

Well, gentlemen, on the eve of great events, closing a great campaign, I look into your faces and draw from you such consolation as even you cannot understand. Whatever the event may be, our past is secure; and whatever may befall me hereafter, if I can succeed in keeping the hearts of Portage County near to me, I shall know that I do not go far wrong in anything, for they are men who love the truth for truth's sake, far more than they love any man.

sake, far more than they love any man.

Ladies and gentlemen, all the doors of my house are open to you; the hand of every member of my family is outstretched to you; our

OVER.

THE DOCUMENT FIENDS AT REST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The political campaign, so far as the work of the two National Committees stationed here is concerned is ended. The documents will not win any more votes. The Democratic Committee has not done much in the way of documents since the Ohio and Indiana election. The Republican Committee, however, has been even busier than ever. Mr. Hubbell, its Chairman, and Secretary McPherson to-night are extremely enthusiastic. Mr. Hub-bell predicts that the Republican majority in New York State will be not less than 20,000. Mr. McPherson says o-night that he is very confident that the Republicans will secure a majority of the Congressional districts, and will control the next House of Representatives. The estimated majority at the Republican headquarters is erhaps extravagant. The claim is made to thirteen. It is even maintained that there will be a gain of three Republican Congressen in Missouri, and gains are expected in Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kentucky. The Democrats, on their side, claim to believe that they will gain Congressmen in Pennsylvania, New York,

Illinois, and Michigan. GREENBACK TALK.

EDITORIALS OF THE "NATIONAL VEEW."

. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Nation at View (Greenback organ), commenting of the Garfield Chinese letter, which it assume is a forgery, calls the attention of the labor-ing men of the country to a really serious Chinese question as it exists in the present phase of the coolie business now in progress between New Orleans and Hayana. The

between New Orleans and Havana. The Vicio says:

There is great dissatisfaction among the coolies in Cuba on account of their wages, which are \$1 per day, paid it paper money worth but 40 cents, and they are charged most exorbitant prices for their food of rice and fish, so that they are barely able to support life with the amount received. Many planters in Louisiana, acting through a Chinese agent, have sent confidential agents into Cuba, and collected hundreds of these dissatisfied coolies for shipment to New Orleans. Here we have a real slave trade, regularly inaugurated, to make coolie labor, which

is slave labor, an established condition in the Bouth. That some race of men shall be in a condition of servitude to minister to their love of luxury and indolence, is the determination of the old-time slave-master. Coolle labor

WE THINKS COLD

the old-time siave-master. Coolie labor
WILL BE TO THEM AN IMPROVEMENT
over the old black slavery, because to feed a
coolie what will keep him at work does not cost
more than one-half what was absolutely necessary for the colored people, to whom a large
supply of soild and animal food is necessary.
Laboring men in the South, workingmen all
over; the country, read the above, and tell these
coolie traders what you think of their trade, inaugurated to enslave white men. Even more
than the Chinese, every coolie brought into the
South by so much cheapens the daily
labor by which you must live. Are
you going to vote into renewed power
the party which has always catered to the
South in the matter of slave labor since the day South in the matter of slave labor since the day the South first tried to dominate the free-labor States? Democrats are not all slave-traders nor importers of coolies, but these traders and importers are Democrats, and

will vote for hancock to A MAN.

Go to the polls next Tuesday and speak for the party which means free labor, well paid, North and South; the party which has in this early day made a fight for the laboring man unexampled in the past, which is the sole party before the country to-day that values at a farthing's worth the into-day that values at a farting s worth the literest or the lives of poor men, save for purposes of their own—the National party.

The National View, in its issue of to-night, has also the following earnest words to the Greenbackers of Indiana and Maine on the

subject of The National View has opposed fusion with the other parties. It has been true to its prin-ciples and to its standard-bearers. While faint-hearted men have gone over to Hancock, or hearted men have gone over to Hancock, or sold themselves for a price, the View has not for one moment faltered. No stock was taken in the popularity of Hancock. No faith was placed in the Democratic promises of love for the workingman. Buildozing at the South and fattery at the North failed to change its line of action. Time brings its revenges. The trainers to the Greenback-Labor party who deserted to to the Greenback-Labor party who deserted to Hancock find themselves on the losing side. The 15,000 Greenbackers in Indiana who stood by their ticket occupy a proud position. They are no longer asked to surrender to the Democratic party at discretion, but are recognized as equal in political power to the Bourbon Democ-racy of Indiana. The Nationals of Indiana know

THE CHARACTER OF THOSE FELLOWS who now invite fusion. They know them to be treacherous and faithless to the interests of labor and of their country. They know it is the last desperate grasp for power; that defeat now retires these men from the leadership, and dis-rupts the Democracy. It would be sheer folly for the Nationals to clothe those men with the joint leadership of two parties. To follow in the wake of those political Jesuits would invoke defeat. The Nationals have only to stand firm, and thousands who voted for Landers in the October election will join them next week and vote for Weaver and Chambers. Hancock has nothing in com-mon with the workingmen of the Nation. He is West Point aristocrat, with the pride and prejudices, the assumption and arrogance which grow in army circles. He knows less of statesnanship than the bronzed farmer or brawny nechanic. He lacks brains and common sense, and has not an idea of finance, of revenue, of s single point in politics or legislation. Senators Bayard and Randolph are his special advisers, and what they certify to be signs. No candidate for President has never cut so pitiable a figure. He is

THE MOST SUPERB DUMMY IN POLITICS ever put up as a figure-head of a party, becauhe knows nothing but to serve his masters. He s just the man for Bayard & Co. to support. They know that Randall will rule the House of Representatives as a dictator, that Bayard will lead the Senate, and the joint caucus of Conress will not only rule it with an iron hand, ut will force Hancock to carry out ts decrees. Hendricks, McDonald, and Inglish have stood by Bayard and the Solid South. They know there is no hope for Hancock if freedom of speech, a free ballot, and sn bonest election are tolerated in the Southern States. With the mailed hand of with the other they extend the glittering bar of false friendship and ask us to save them. We have but one answer: "For your crimes against man you deserve to die. It's too late to save orm can spare no fresh blood to infuse life in your veins. You are in your death-throes. In the name of justice and humanity, we rejoice! We shall help bury your battered corpse at the

THE SUPREME BENCH.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Star calls attention to the fact that the next President will probably have it in his power to appoint a majority of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court. Justices Hunt and Clifford are both suffering from paralytic strokes, and it is not probable they will remain upon the Bench much longer, even though they partially recover health Justice Swayne is 75 years old, and Justice Strong is 72. It is said that both of them contemplate retiring, as they have the right to do. Justice Miller has been on the Bench twenty years, and is 65 years of age. He, too, has the right to reire, Justice Bradley is 67, and will probably remain on the Bench for some years yet. From this it appears that, should the party which succeeds the present Administration in power desire to effect a change in the Supreme Court, it can be done without the ne essity of legislation to that end.

CHALMERS.

AN INTERESTING ESTIMATE OF ONE OF THE BRIGADIERS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. STEWARTSVILLE, Mo., Oct. 26.—A correspondent of your paper recently characterized Chalmers as the "Hero of Fort Pillow," probably justly, for Forrest tried to restrain his savages there. But Chalmers was the hero of another exploit for which he has never had full credit or ventilation. When Grant was making his preparations to attack Bragg at Mission Ridge while he occupied Lookout Mountain, and was tossing shells thence into Chattanooga, much to the disomfort of our troops who were occupying it, Grant sent for Sherman's corps, then lying back of Vicksburg, to join him. The corps came up the river by boat to Memphis, and marched through thence to join Grant, por-tions of it going by rail to Iuka. Gen. Sher-man and his staff, with one company of his Thirteenth Regulars, went out from Memphis by rall. Gen. Hugh Ewing, his brother-inlaw, commanding the Fourth Division of the corps, was with Sherman, and I was then his Surgeon-in-Chief. At a station twenty-five miles from Memphis, where there was a stockade with 200 soldiers without artillery, Chalmers intercepted the train with 2,500 men,-infantry, cavalry, and artillery. He sent a summons to Gen. Sherman to surrender, and the papers said that Sherman's reply was: "I am paid to fight, but not sur-render"; but Sherman said, as Gen. Ewing afterwards told me,

"CERTAINLY NOT"very characteristic, and as simple as the command he gave at Mission Ridge, when he ordered the artillery to open, which I heard, because I was standing close to him: "Come, I want these guns at work." Chal-mers opened fire with musketry and artillery. Sherman had the train run in so as to form a sort of breastwork, behind which Capt. Smith, commanding the regulars, formed his company, about forty men, and ran out with fixed bayonets on Chalmers' front regiment. They took to their heels, and soon Corse's guns were heard with his division on the double-quick from White's Station, fifteen miles off, suick taking the alarm and suspecting the truth when Chalmers' guns were heard. Chalmers soon took his brigade out of danger, though half of one of his regiments night have captured the station with Gen. Ewing, and the whole outfit. Chalmers was famous for trampoosing around the country and issuing loud-sounding proclamations, and equally famous for never accomplishing anything. He is a little squirt, capable only of buildozing the 15,000

negro majority in his district and play bad second to Shoo-Fly Cox in Congress estimation of him is even higher than he enjoyed among his fellow Rebels. I heard expressions of

many times from Rebel officers in Mississippi when speaking of Chalmers.

When we have learned to estimate correctly the character of the private leaders the Southern caft, we shall be better able to judge what the South really needs, and what is the matter with her. Laws and policies will be measurably powerless until there is a thorough change in the disposition and character of the Bourbon element in the South. None know this better than many of themselves. A fire-eating editor, whose paper was notorious for its savage utterances, once said to me: "Doctor, really you and I are not of a rapart in our opinions. If we had achieved our independence after the first or second battle of Bull Run

WE WOULD HAVE BEEN THE G—D D—DEST WE WOULD HAVE BEEN THE G-D D-DEST

They have not far missed it. Let us labor and pray that they may have a change of heart.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 28.—The official returns for the October election were placed upon record to-day at the office of the tary of State, and they present a very interesting study. Mr. Porter's plurality is 6,963, and the average plurality for the entire State ticket is 5,964, or considerably more than Gov. Williams received four years ago. Mr. Porter runs 1,763 votes ahead of Lieut.-Gov. Hanna, 1,653 ahead of Secretary of State Hanna, 1,633 ahead of Secretary of State-elect Hawn, 1,799 ahead of Auditor of State Wolfe, 1,420 ahead of Treasurer of State Hill, 1,898 ahead of Attorney-General Baldwin, 1,628 ahead of State Superintendent Bloss, 1,725 ahead of Dice, Reporter of the Supreme Court, 1,907 ah ad of Royse, Clerk of the Supreme Court, 1,321 shead of Judge Elliott, and 1,573 shead of Judge Woods, making an average of 1,668 ahead of the ticket. The excess over his colleagues is explained by reference to the vote of Mr. Gregg, who received about 1,500 votes less than the average vote cast for other candidates on the Greenback State ticket. In other words, between 1,400 and 1,500 Greenbackers scratched Mr. Gregg for Mr. Porter. This was expected, and the figures prove that the Republicans were not de-ceived in their calculations. Mr. Gregg received 14,881 votes, while the average vote east for his colleagues is 16,337. The following returns will be scanned with interest by TRIBUNE readers who wish to get at the truth of things:

Plurality, R., 5,852.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
Baldwin, R. 229,507
Woodin, D. 224,753
Miller, N. 16,368
Plurality, B., 4,745.

Plurality, R., 5,219. Plurality, R., 5,852. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMIT

mailed a circular to-day to a large number of local managers in all the counties of the state urging watchfulness and work, and charging that the Democrats will try every expedient to steal the Electoral vote of Indiana for Hancock. One of the means charged is the use of repeaters, and in support of this specification Marshal Dudley cites a letter received from a Balti-more business-man, not a politician. The writer says he is personally cognizant of the fact that a fund leave there Friday or Saturday. These re-peaters are to operate in connection with similar gangs from Louisville and Cincin-nati in Democratic localities, and are to be protected by the local officers. A Democrat told Maj. Gordon the other day that they were "going to fix the Republicans"; that a gang of 1,000 men from Cincinnati alone wa oming to the State next Tuesday, and would be placed where it can do the most good. The Republicans claim, also, that the Democrats are using every possible endeaver to secure the attendance of Greenbackers upon their secret night meetings, and, when there, tell them that De La Matyrisanxious to secure the election of Hancock, and that Weaver has sold them out to the Republicans. Further, that the Indianapolis Sun

will come out in favor of fusion next Saturday. MR. DILLAYE'S CONTINUED PRESENCE in this city gives color to these claims. His last explanation for coming here is that he is attorney for Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and other rich New-Yorkers, some of whom Dillaye says, are interested in coal-land speculation, and it is upon that business that he visited Indianapolis. Like most other men, Dillaye is willing to risk a great deal when the reward is commensurate, and this is why he left a sick bed to come to Indianapolis at this time. Among Republicans no nments are made because no one believes in Dillaye's explanation, especially as he has made a different one every day since he got here. It is said that when Dillaye sufficiently recovers he will write a letter explaining the one to Lum, which the latter published, and do justice to Gen. Weaver.

for the October elections in Marion County amount to \$210,087, and the whole thing has to be done over again next week. This a part of the price Indiana has to pay for the luxury of presenting Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate before the Cincinnati Conven-

The County National Committee met yesterday afternoon and determined to put their ticket in the field again next Tuesday. W. Daniels, Secretary of the Committee, and candidate for Recorder, was selected to bring a test case to determine the validity of the

THE FORT WAYNE CASE. Attorney-General Woolen has decided that O'Rourke, the Prosecutor-elect of Allen County, is entitled to his commission. The reasons assigned are, that Heret, who enjoined the issue of the commission, is barred from the benefits of the four-years' term by the statute of limitations running against him from 1878, instead of from 1878. The matter will in all probability be taken to the courts by Heret. Senator McDonald will make the last speech of the campaign at the Wigwam Monday night.

ARKESTED FOR LIBEL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 27 .- D. S. and F. W. Keil, proprietors and publishers of the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette, Republican, were to-day arrested on a charge of criminal libel by C. Hettler, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, John W. Vorder-mark, and Max, Nirdlinger, prominent leaders of the Democracy in Allen County. This morning's Gazette printed a communication warning all honest Democrats as well as Republicans to watch and repudlate the Republicans to watch and repudiate the above trio, denouncing them as forgers, thieves, and criminals. A few days before the October election the Democratic Committee caused to be published in the Democratic city papers here and flooded the county with posters headed "Infamous," and containing the following petition, which, they alleged, the Republicans had sent to Col. Dudley, the United States Marshal: Dudley, the United States Marshal:

not have a fair and free election at the hand of our fellow-citizens, and request the appoint-ment of Supervisors at the coming election. Sixteen prominent Republican names were signed to the petition. The whole petition was an entire falsehood from beginning to end, and denounced by the honest and reaend, and denounced by the honest and rea-sonable Democrats. Hettler, Vordermark, and Nirdlinger are accused of preparing the document. The Keil brothers gave bail and

THE HOR. R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy, addressed a large Republican meeting at the Rink this evening, being the first monster demonstrat

MISSISSIPPI.

A BRAND PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 28.—The R. publicans of this (the Second) Congressional aistrict of Mississippi virtually closed the district of Mississippi virtually closed the campaign in this city to-day by one of the grandest demonstrations ever held in the State. Speeches were made by the Hon. George M. Buchapan, candidate for Congress, the Hon. James Hull, and W. H. Gibbs, of Jackson. There are about 1,000

Democratic and Greenback votes combined and the Republicans were never more fully aroused and united, Col. Buchanan having made over forty speeches in the district since the campaign opened. So alarmed have Manning's friends become that the services of Lamar, Waltham, Featherstone, and a host of local speakers have been constantly in demand. Nothing short of a most wholesale ballot-box robbery, and on a greater scale than has been practiced heretofore

an possibly prevent Buchanan's election. NORTH CAROLINA

THE ATTEMPT TO GET PERBY BACK THERE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The case of Perry, the North Carolina colored Republican for whose rendition to the State of North Carolina an application is pending, was further argued in the Court to-day. In the course of the argument, Judge Carter said he had made up his mind to see if a crime had been committed. After he made an investigation and found that an attempt had been made to establish a crime he could go further and see if the matter was sufficient to warrant the prisoner's rendition. He had made up his mind to see if a crime had been committed, whether the prisoner was a refugee or fugitive from justice, and whether the application was in good faith. He did not be lieve that it was contemplated that the Executive should be made the instrument of endition for an indirect or sinister purpose. How far he could go in investigating the case was the question with him.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER, in closing his argument against the rendition, for the colored man, said that the defense are acting on information which led them to believe that the object of this proeeding was quite ulterior to objects which appear in the pers, and if this man is extradited it may result in disaster, and that his re-mark was not intended to reflect on the counsel, but that they (counsel for defend ant) were acting on the belief that there was an object outside of the papers. They had information that, if this man was taken back to North Carolina, the chances are that he will be destroyed.

MR. GREEVER, the colored lawyer, replying to an argument of the counsel for North Carolina, that negroes would have a fair trial there, answered that, if the counsel had had the same experience that he had in North and South Carolina, he would probably not be sure that a negro would have a fair trial there. He was glad that the other side had admitted that this Mr. Bagby, the agent, was not a legal officer, and he was not sure that they knew him. He could not say that he was the same man, but hisname and initials cutting their throats, threw their bodies into the Neuse River. It may be that they could show that he was the same party.

THE PRISONER RECOGNIZED HIM as the man, and hence his fear of being re-turned to North Carolina in his charge. Mr. Greever said that the prisoner never was a fugitive from justice, and, when he was inlicted, friends came up and went his bail. He was here temporarily only, and would have gone back to North Carolina long since for trial had he been called on with the asurance that he would have had a fair trial.

KENTUCKY. REPUBLICAN HOPES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28.—The prospects of

electing two and perhaps three Republican Congressmen from Kentucky are growing brighter every day. In the Tenth or Maysville District Judge Thomas, Republic almost sure to defeat his opponent, Phister. A dispatch from Grayson to-night says Senator Cerro Gordo Williams, who has just returned from a canvass of the northern counties in the district, tells the Democratic managers that nothing but money, and lots of it, will prevent the election of Thomas. There are a large number of miners and furnace laborers in this district, many of whom have belonged heretofore to the Greenback organization. They will go almost solidly for Thomas on the tariff question, and many Democrats will desert their andidate for the Democrats will desert their andidate for the same reason.

In the Eighth Congressional District Gen. Speed S. Fry stands a good chance of election over Phil B. Thompson. He and his friends are making a very active canvass, and the Democrats are badly frightened.

In the Ninth District the Hon. John D. White Is pressing Thomas Turner (Democrat) very close, and Republicans are confidently claiming his election. There is also hope of a Republican gain in the Louisville District in consequence of the division of the Democrats. ocrats.

CONNECTICUT.

PROCESSION ROW IN NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—As a Republican torchlight procession was passing the corner of Oak and Dwight streets last evening, a number of boys standing on the pavement blew tin horns at the procession ists. This so enraged one of the members of the colored company from Hartford that he struck one of the boys in the face with a torch, whereupon the boys took to their hee several of the colored men pursued the boys, and one of them, a Hartford negro, whose name has not yet been learned, fired a pistol in the drowd. The ball struck an inoffensive spectator named Peter Sweeney, passing through his groin. He fell down, set upon and severely beaten, his jaw being broken. The doctor in attendance says Sweeney will die before morning, as his wounds are fatal. Sweeney being an Irish Democrat and his assailants being colored men, there is much excitement over the matter. RETURNING SENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28.—The Chairman of the Republican State Central Comnittee in New Haven yesterday told Tun TRIBUNE representative that the most eu-couraging reports continue to come in from all sections of the State, and especially encouraging are the assurances that many prominent gentlemen, largely among the manufacturers and business-men, will vote the Republican ticket this year. Their fear is of a change of Administration with all its uncertainties. As to what course the Dem ocrats would pursue, I personally know of half a dozen wealthy Democrats here in Hartford who will support the Republican ticket, not because admirers of Garfield, but the reasons ontlined above. for

a liberal contributor to De to-day refused to give a dollar toward the fund for the Democratic State parade in this city to-morrow night, even with his old favorit, Gen. McCiellan, to be entertained for his check, "No, sir. I am through with the Democratic party at present. In the outset of the campaign I was satisfied with Hancock and the National platform. I am

Hancock and the National platform. I am satisfied with Hancock yet, personally, but your platform has been getting

KNOCKED ALL TO PIECES,
and hasn't a plank safely left that means anything for the good of the country. I am a business-man, and I have become convinced that the business men of the country who have any interests at stake, are feeling that it is our safest course to let well enough alone." The canvasser for subscriptions pocketed his paper and left.

nd left.
It is reported to-night that the Rep managers, who are already certain of carrying three out of four Congressional districts, propose to make a sharp fight to capture the fourth, and thus make a clean sweep. This doubtful district is the Second, or New Haven District, now represented by Judge Phelps, who is renominated. He is

NOT OVER POPULAR because of his soft-money and free-trade theories, and a strong vote is being worked up against him in manufacturing centres. His opponent, Thomas Wallace, of Derby, is a large brass-manufacturer, and will make a good man, but his is the difficult task of overcoming a Democratic majority of nearly, 20,000 in the district.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Checap Tribuna.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28.—The stoning of a Republican State parade last night in this city was especially severe against the colored clubs, and the Club from Hartford came in for an undue share of the abuse and missiles. Finally, the men became enraged, made a break from the ranks at a group of their tormentors, and John Sweeney was i the doctor's hands an hour later, with a pis-In the New Haven Police Court this morning two Democratic roughs, John Conlan and Francis Bohan, were each fined \$200, and sent to jail for six months for stoning and otherwise abusing men in the proces

WISCONSIN ...

BELOIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 28.—The Hon. C. G.
Williams spoke here to-night to an audience that crowded the Opera-House to overflow ing. His speech was thoroughly logical and argumentative, and kept the great crowd intensely interested for two hours. A torchlight procession paraded the streets before the speech, with music and banners, making a fine display. The Democracy has yet to make its first public demonstration of the campaign in Beloit.

campaign in Beloit.

WHITEWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 28.—About 400 citizens, fully half Republicans, attended the first Democratic meeting of this campaign this evening. Clinton Babbitt, candidate for Congress, made a brief but effective speech. His main argument was that the Democratis were as trustworthy as the Republicans, after all. He was followed by Judge Willy, of Madison, who has lately become too good to remain a Republican. He has discovered that they are Monarchists, oppressors of the poor bullionists, and manipulators of hard or easy times at will. He is a fluent speaker, and held his audience well. The Hou. T. D. Weeks will reply at the Republican meeting next Monday night.

MADISON.

publican meeting next Monday night.

MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28.—The Democrats of this city have been busily at work since the business-men of Madison turned out in a Republican procession 1,800 strong, a week ago last Tuesday. The showing of to-night was the occasion, and the country had been drummed up for miles, and, with all their work, they only succeeded in forming 800 torches by actual count, this not including transparencies, which would bring it up to 900 torches. This included 156 torches from Watertown, the bearers of which marched in a creditable manner, as did also the Minute-Men.consisting of exactly thirty-four a creditable manner, as did also the Minute-Men, consisting of exactly thirty-four torches, and the Madison Veterans of about fifty men. The balance was a straggling mass, half men and halfboys. They marched through the streets until half-past 9, yelling themselves hoarse, after which they halted at the Assembly Chamber to listen to the usual Democratic vituperation of Garfield and the Republican party by Messrs. Pinney, of Madison, and Hamilton, of Fond du Lac. The better part of the Democrats who did not enter the procession consider the cause as hopeless in this county, and that Garfield and Arthur will be surely elected by nearly if not the Solid North.

The Hon. John T. Kingston, member of the Assembly from the Second District of Juneau County, has sent his resignation to the Governor. Mr. Kingston is one of the Presidential Electors of this State, and resigns so that no question can be raised as to

signs so that no question can be rais his eligibility to act in such capacity

ELECTION OFFICERS FOR ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28—One hundred and eighty United States Supervisors of Election were appointed to-day by Judge Treat, of the United States Court, and one hundred and twenty-five Deputy United States Marshals, appointed by United States Marshal Coste, were approved by the Court. Other Supervisors and Deputy Marshals enough to furnish two of each to each of the two hundred and forty-four voting precincts in this city will be appointed by Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WITHDRAWN. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Joel Cook, Republican candidate for City Controller, has withdrawn from the ticket, and E. Harper Jeffries has been named in his place. HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 28.—The Greenback State Committee met here to-day, and resolved to indorse the Hon. George A. Jenks, the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Republicans of this city had a magnificent demonstration and mass-meeting to-night. It is true that the Republicans of this State and section have so sure and large a majority, are so certain of success, that they have never felt the necessity for such great and imposing efforts as occur in doubtful States, and the opposition has not the material to produce them. So demonstrations that are first-class here might be called tame in other States. The torchlight procession was over a quarter of a mile in length, and called out thousands of admirring, cheering people. It was full double in size to any of its predecessors. After it one of our largest halls was crowded to hear addresser from the Hor. addresses from the Hon. D. H. Jerome, our next Governor, Gen. Milo S. Haskell, of Goshen, Ind., and Gen. B. McCutcheon, of Manistee, while Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, of Detroit, talked to acres of people outside.

Detroit, talked to acres of people outside.

AS A PRACTICAL EXPONENT OF REPUBLICANISM

Mr. Jerome compared Michigan in material and educational advancement and interests and financial condition with States dominated by the Solid South Democracy; also Michigan as a Republican State with Michigan under Democratic rule. This lesson had great weight and force with all who heard it. Gen. Haskell told how the glorious victory in Indiana kell told how the glorious victory in Indiana was won, and Gen. Cutcheon proposed that the civilization of the South that could devise the civilization of the South that could devise a Libby or an Andersonville as a result of its treason could not dominate this great, free, prosperous North, until the grass had grown many more years on the graves of 300,000 sianghtered Union soldiers. Gen. Trow-bridge enforced similar ideas. It was a jubilee over the promise of next Tuesday,

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMhere promises to become intensely intensely intensely intensely intensely intensely intensely ing, for it is reported, on what seems root authority to-night, that John C. Blanchard the Greenback candidate, is to withdraw, o as to permit the combination of the opposition on L. H. Randall, the Democratic nonince. The Republicans do not fear the result, because all are hard at work, and will elect the Hon. George Webber triumphants. elect the Hon. George Webber trie by an old-fashioned majority.

KENTUCKY.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Louisville, Ky., Oet. 28.-The P. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28.—The Democrated of this (the Fifth) district of Kentucky to day nominated Maj. Thomas H. Hars a candidate for Congress. Mr. Albert Willis, the present incumbent, served prevous notice that he would not recognize a Convention, and was, therefore not reconized. To-day's Convention was regular and authorized. Its officers were: Chairma John M. Atherton, a merchant; Secretaria Harry Weissinger, merchant, and Edward Madden, one of the editors of the Evenia Post. It was quite certain Willis conidered. Post. It was quite certain Willis could not secure the nomination, and his bolt. The vote in this trict is 23,000. Gen Harlan, when a candidate for Governor, polled 3,000, the largest vote ever given a Republican. This year, with a natural tendency to Republicanism even in this district, the Repub licans, who could win if they would, are preferring to help the Democratic belts rather than rally around their own nomine. A little money and some brains would send a Republican nominee to Congress from this district, but, unless an outside pressure is given, the Republicans here will not be up

IOWA.

DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 28.—The books of registration here closed to-day, with a very close approximation to 5,000 names. It is a notable fact that a large majority of the electors are Republicans, and that they are enthusiastic in the expression of their prefer-

DES MOINES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 28.—The Demo have sold out the Congressional district and to-day S. H. Mallory formally withdrew in favor of E. H. Gillette, the Greenbacker, in order to beat John A. Kasson. Leading Democrats in the city to-night de trick in bitter terms, and declare they will rote for Kasson rather than for The trade may win slightly in the co but Mr. Kasson will be elected by abou ajority. MOUNT PLEASANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus.
MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Oct. 28.—The Hon John H. Gear, Governor of Iowa, addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting to-day in Trenton. The Governor has been making a thorough canvass of the State, and his honest, business-like review of the politics of the country is producing good results. He expressed to The Tribune reporter this morning that the substantial business-men of all parties, satisfied with the prosperous conlition of the country under its pre ministration, do not want a change, and will give the old party of honest money and equal rights a larger majority than ever before. In our county Republican meetings are being held in every town and school-house. Senator John S. Woolson addressed a large audience in New London last night, the "Tow-Line" Club of this city accompan-ing him. Ex-Gov. Newbold address a meeting in the east part of the countri-Democrats and Greenbackers now on the stampede.

NEW YORK.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY. New York, Oct. 28.—The German-Ameri-County Convention to-night, and n the following candidates for State and court officers, with the exception of a candidate Mayor: For Justice of the Court of Appet Charles A. Rapallo; for Register, Jac Hess; for Judge of the Supreme Court of Appet Charles Russell; for Judge of the Market Russell; for Court, Meyer S. Isaacs; for Recorder, B. Rollins; and for Aldermen, F. Fink and C. Perley.

CONGRESSIONAL

KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. S.—The Democration of the Fifth Kentucky District nominated Maj. Thomas H. Hays for Congress. He is General Superintendent of the Pullman Southern Car Company. A. S. Willis, the present incumbent, is an independent date, and Tom E. Burns is the Rep

aspirant to the same position. NEW YORK. HORNELISVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Dr. S. L. Shattuck, Greenback candidate for the Alsembly, has withdrawn to forward the interests of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira. The Greenback candidate for Corgress is indorsed by the Democrats.

BRECKINRIDGE.

HIS SENTIMENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 28.—I see by the Louisville Courier-Journal that Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has made a speech in your city for the Democrats, pointing out, as the Courier-Journal says, "the way to peace." I heard this same Col. Breckinridge four years ago, in a publis speech made in Louisville, make use of the following language: "Remember, my triends, that the worst Democrat is infinitly better than the best Republican." His audience, of course, cheered the sentiment. He is a nie specimen to send North to teach loyal mea the ways of peace. Yours truly, the ways of peace. Yours truly,
T. W. ARMSTRONG.

OUR OWN STATE.

"EGYPT."

LIGHT THROWN INTO DEMOCRATIC PLACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 28.—Within the last ten days the political thermome gone up with a jump in this and a counties. Both sides are at work their energies, and will press the contest harder and closer until the close of the polls on next Tuesday evening.

Our candidate for Congress, Capt. J. R. Thomas, has been by a sad train of circum

Thomas, has been by a sad train of circumstances placed at a disadvantage in the campaign. A son, after a protracted sicknes, died about six weeks since, followed, about ten days since, by the death of his wife from consumption. These misfortunes have prevented Capt. Thomas from taking any great interest in campaign matters the last eight or ten weeks; but our people have used extra effort in his behalf, and the fires have been kept bright all along the line of the Eighteenth District, so that to-day no fears are entertained but that Capt. Thomas will be returned as his own successor to Congress from this district.

from this district.

Hartzell, Thomas' opponent, was the second choice of his own party, and, as he is rather a weak brother, both on the siump and among the people, it is hardly possible, in Thomas' absence, that he has more than worked up to about 1,500 behind the Republican nominee in this district.

THE OPPOSITION,

however, are making desperate efforts for their Congressmen and local tickets. Money and mud-mills are grinding at a lively rate to carry their ends, and it is authoritatively removed that the heads of messes in this county are preparing to have bogus tickets piaced among the voters on the day of alestion. For

instance, the head of the tick Arthur, will be all right. The INSERT EITHER ALL OR A NAMES OF THE HANCOCK much as the people do names of into either voting for ceived into either vote. Eve hest losing their vote. Eve leader throughout the State leader throughout the State these sharp practices of the followers of the "Solid So MORRISON AND SPA

Our district lies adjoining (Morrison's), as well as that o (Sparks'), and hence we are Republicans in those districts
partial witnesses, think our
upon the probable outcome in
tricts are entitled to some cree
From the Seventeenth Distri the feeling is most hopeful licans. Morrison has been 1 the issues as he never did by record and intellectual capace below the expectations of his Hon. J. B. Hay, of Believille, has won the people over to manly principles of Republi where. Monroe County, which theretofore considered in his political purposes, is shaken for the programmer of the constant of the const political purposes, is shaken feireumference, and its Demowill be reduced fully one half haps 400 or 500; and if St. Cla Counties come up to their pas publican majorities, which the about, then Mr. Morrison will consoling light of the "solid' the Lower House of Congress doubt of Hay's election in the and our Republican friends of are also sanguine of securit place of Sparks. SPRINGFIEL

Brevial Disputch to The Chica Springfield, Ill., Oct. 28.

and only one thing that can be Democratic party of Illinois: But, Lord, how long it is a-dy ity is like that of the reptile cording to boyhood's superstittill the sun goes down. It's sun will set forevermore nex would be needlesly cruel to re of this, the last Democratic all sides one hears curses an against the Democratic m denunciations of the men why the people by holding out fals what would happen, who enconfidence as to what walf it could be figured no doubt but that the Democr Illinois cost their followers nof dollars by vain boasting as the eaders, knew would be dand thio in October. And the sands are out on the elections. all sides one hears curses sands are out on the election and Oberly. These losses ma file mad, -so mad that in she losers will either not vote at

All this by way of premise THE FINAL AND SIGNIFICA committed here to-day. Sever spire to make Springfield a County Democrats tender-foot three classes of Democrats h Bourbons, State-House Defarmer Democrats,—no two tions can possibly be made to mony. This meeting was Gen. Parsons the "green three to make the parsons the "green three to make the parsons the "green three thr Gen. Parsons, the "great for the purpose of har the factions in order to mon County. In this consis No leading by No leading Democrat would to be identified with the meeti to be identified with the meeti Clernand left the city, Gen. F C. Robinson, and C. A. Keye cold shoulder, Jim Winston st even "Senator" John Hopp countenance it. Under these a hotel-steward was elevated to of Marshal of the Day, and wa with a staff of unknown loc From some Republican demon gram was taken, and the crown was to read in the Morning the light was ordered to rest of the left on another; how red bons were to designate one another; and finally how all multitude was

the Republican ticket.

TO DEBOUCH Into the public square. Just into the public square. Just h said and that procession didn's emptied itself, however, in cathartic manuer.

Jesting aside, the "grand De for Central Illinois, to be ad Hon. Allen G. Thurman, the W. Voorhees, Gov. George the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, the E. McDonald, the Hon. Josephon. Montgomery Blair, the Breckinridge, the Hon. Lyn Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen Clernand, the Hon. James C. Hon. George C. Vest," hard dignity of a ward caucus or a It was the last effort of a organized and demoralized processing the street of the said of the said of the said and demoralized processing the said and demoralized processing the said of the said of the said and demoralized processing the said and demoralized processing the said of the said of the said and demoralized processing the said and t

THE APTERNOON ME was a most dismal failure, no r 400 persons consenting to brief addresses of ex-Gov. Pa lam M. Springer, who had bee them in place of the galax talent advertised. The torch night would have been a cred for a purely local rally had it managed, but for a rally repre lilinois, and considering the ladvertised, it was a complete were not over 1,100 torchand the Republicans of San alone will make a display twist turday evening. Speeches night by Ed Lynch, of Linco er, and the riotous mob assem false pretenses dispersed m loud and deep against those whem into attending this so-ca

During the speaking to-ni Hancock roosters from the co-colored man standing outs House yard, one of them challed the colored man dental took considerable to crowd, manifesting a desire and took considerable to crowd, manifesting a desire and backing away. As the Yaheir attempts to pick a quarrew a pistol, and quietly sale aboot the first man who atta Hancock roosers were spoili with a "nigger," and follow half a block. While crossing A BOW. A HORSEMAN

A HORSEMAN rode rapidly along, scattering of whom, in dodging the hore jump towards the colors likehardson, who prompt posing an attack upon man in the left arm, inflicting merely. The wounded man had nothing to do with simply happened to be cross the time. He says he does ardson, and would have fired the affair naturally occasion ment under the circumstan was promptly jalled, and man him when the facts as state they will be by Democraft though an attempt will to political capital out of the oc

NAPERVII LOGAN THERE

APPERVILLE, Ill., Oct. 28.
Ans of the Counties of Du F
and Kendail united to-day
onstration. At half-past
Gen. Logan and the Chicas
tet arrived. They were n
by prominent gentlemen he
to town by a procession un
Dr. J. A. Bell, Chief Marsha
alds, rode at its head, follow
er's Grove delegation, come
net band, a sulky plow to pl
fifty mounted men. T LOGAN TI

KENTHOKY.

FIFTH DISTRIC LE, Ky., Oct. 28.—The Democrace Fifth) district of Kentucky to ated Maj. Thomas H. Hays s for Congress. Mr. Albert S. present incumbent, served previ hat he would not recognize the and was, therefore not recog-day's Convention was regular and Its officers were: Chairman ton, a merchant; Secret ger, merchant, and Edw e of the editors of the Ev as quite certain Willis could no nomination, and . The vote in this * The vote in this dis-25,000. Gen Harian, when a for Governor, polled \$,200, the a ever given a Republican. This a natural tendency to Repub-en in this district, the Repubcould win if they would, are to help the Democratic bolter rally around their own nominee, ney and some brains would send a nominee to Congress from this nominee to Congress from this t, unless an outside pressure is

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satisfied with the prosperous conuntry is producing good res he country under its present Ad-on, do not want a change, and will id party of honest money and equal larger majority than ever before, inty Republican meetings are bein every town and school-house, ohn S. Woolson addressed a large in New London last night, the ne" Club of this city accompany-Ex-Gov. Newbold address the east part of the county tonocrats and Greenbackers are

NEW YORK. MERICAN NOMINATIONS IN NEW

YORK CITY. ORK, Oct. 28.—The German-Ameri-peratic Citizens' Association held a peratic Citizens' Association field a invention to-night, and nominated ing candidates for State and county ith the exception of a candidate for or Justice of the Court of Appeals, A. Rapallo; for Register, Jacob r Judge of the Supreme Court, kussell; for Judge of the Marine yer S. Isaacs; for Recorder, D. G. and for Alder men, F. Fink and H.

CONGRESSIONAL.

LLE, Ky., Oct. S.—The Democra th Kentucky District nominated mas H. Hays for Congress. He is Superintendent of the Pullman Car Company. A. S. Willis, the cumbent, is an independent candi-Tom E. Burns is the Republican

NEW YORK. Greenback candidate for the Asas withdrawn to forward the interhe Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of
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LBANY, Ind., Oct. 28.—I see by the Courier-Journal that Col. W. P. C. idge, of Kentucky, has made a your city for the Democrats, point as the Courier-Journal says, "the peace." I heard this same Col. dge four years ago, in a public ade in Louisville, make use of the language: "Remember, my friends, worst Democrat is infinitly better best Republican." His audience, of heered the sentiment. He is a nice to send North to teach loyal men of peace. Yours truly, of peace. Yours truly, T. W. ARMSTRONG.

OUR OWN STATE.

HROWN INTO DEMOCRATIC PLACES, with Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
SEYVILE, Ill., Oct. 28.—Within the lays the political thermometer has with a jump in this and adjoining.
Both sides are at work with all reles, and will press the contest and closer until the close of the polis.

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Our district lies adjoining the Seventeenth Morrison's), as well as that of the Sixteenth (Sparks'), and hence we are more or less anxious about the welfare of our brother Republicans in those districts, and, as impartial witnesses, think our observations upon the probable outcome in those two dis-

tricts are entitled to some credit.

From the Seventeenth District (Morrison's) feeling is most hopeful among Repub ins. Morrison has been brought to face the issues as he never did before, and his the issues as he never did before, and his record and intellectual capacity have fallen below the expectations of his friends. The Hon. J. B. Hay, of Belleville, his opponent, has won the people over to his broad and manly principles of Republicanism everywhere. Monroe County, which Morrison has tofore considered in his pocket, for all cal purposes, is shaken from centre to nce, and its Democratic majority will be reduced fully one half, and to per haps 400 or 500; and if St. Clair and Madison aties come up to their past record of Re olican majorities, which there is no fear about, then Mr. Morrison will be no more a consoling light of the "solid" Brigadiers in the Lower House of Congress. There is no doubt of Hay's election in the Seventeenth, and our Republican friends of the Sixteenth are also sanguine of securing Hosmer in place of Sparks.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28.-There is one and only one thing that can be said of the Democratic party of Illinois: It dies game! But Lord, how long it is a-dying! It's vitality is like that of the reptile whose tail, according to boyhood's superstition, never dies ill the sun goes down. It's slow-declining mn will set forevermore next Tuesday. It eedlesly cruel to revive the history of this, the last Democratic campaign. Or all sides one hears curses and maledictions against the Democratic mismanagemen ciations of the men who trifled with the people by holding out false hopes as to t would happen, who encouraged fals confidence as to what was being done. If it could be figured up, there is doubt but that the Democratic leaders of Illinois cost their followers many thousands of dollars by vain boasting as to what they, the leaders, knew would be done in Indiana and Ohio in October. And then other thousands ds are out on the election of Trumbull and Oberly. These losses make the rank and file mad,-so mad that in sheer revenge the ers will either not vote at all or else vote the Republican ticket.

All this by way of premise to THE FINAL AND SIGNIFICANT BLUNDER committed here to-day. Several reasons conspire to make Springfield and Sangamon County Democrats tender-footed. There are three classes of Democrats here,—Old-Line urbons, State-House Democrats, and farmer Democrats,-no two of which fac tions can possibly be made to work in harmony. This meeting was conceived by Gen. Parsons, the "great organizer," the purpose of harmonizing all factions in order to save Sangamon County. In this consists the failure. No leading Democrat would allow himself to be identified with the meeting. Gen. McClernand left the city, Gen. Palmer, James C. Robinson, and C. A. Keyes gave it the cold shoulder, Jim Winston stood aloof, and even "Senator" John Hopper refused to countenance it. Under these circumstances a hotel-steward was elevated to the position of Marshal of the Day, and was surrounded with a staff of unknown local politicians. From some Republican demonstration a program was taken, and the crowning burlesque was to read in the Morning Monitor how the light was ordered to rest on one street, the left on another; how red-and-blue ribbons were to designate one division from bons were to designate one division from another; and finally how all the assembled multitude was

multitude was

TO DEBOUCH

Into the public square. Just here it may be said and that procession didn't debouch,—It emptied itself, however, in a flatulently cathartic manner.

Jesting aside, the "grand Democratic rally for Central Illinois, to be addressed by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Gov. George B. McClellan, the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, the Hom. Joseph E. McDonald, the Hon. Joseph Pullitzer, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen. John A. McClernand, the Hon. James C. Robinson, the Hon. George C. Vest," hardly reached the dignity of a ward caucus or a town meeting. It was the last effort of a thoroughly disorganized and demoralized party.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING

was a most dismal failure, not more than 300 or 400 persons consenting to listen to the brief addresses of ex-Gov. Palmer and William M. Springer, who had been foisted upon them in place of the galaxy of imported talent advertised. The torchlight parade tonight would have been a creditable display for a purely local rally had it been properly managed, but for a rally representing Central Illiaois, and considering the list of speakers advertised, it was a complete fizzle. There were not over 1,100 torch-bearers in line, and the Republicans of Sangamon County alone will make a display twice as large Saturday evening. Speeches were made tonight by Ed Lynch, of Lincoln, and Springer, and the riotous mob assembled here under false pretenses dispersed muttering curses loud and deep against those who had duped them into attending this so-called rally. THE AFTERNOON MEETING

During the speaking to-night a squad of Hanceck roosters from the country takled a colored man standing outside the Court-House yard, one of them charging him with having previously attempted to strike him. The colored man denied the charge, and took considerable talk from the crowd, manifesting a desire to avoid a row and backing away. As the Yahoos continued their attempts to pick a quarrel with him, he drew a pistol, and quietly said that he would shoot the first man who attacked him. The Hanceck roosiers were spoiling for a fight with a "nigger," and followed him for about half a block. While crossing the street A ROW.

A HORSEMAN

rode rapidly along, scattering the party, one of whom, in dodging the horse, happened to jump towards the colored man, Mason dichardson, who promptly fired, supposing an attack upon him was mended. The shot hit his man in the left arm, inflicting a fiesh wound merely. The wounded man, A. T. Jones, eaches school at Rienzi, is a worthy young man, had nothing to do with the quarrel, and simply happened to be crossing the street at the time. He says he does not blame Richardson, and would have fired sooner himself. The affair naturally occasioned great excitement under the circumstances. The negrowas promptly jailed, and no one can blame him when the facts as stated are shown, as they will be by Democratic testimony, although an attempt will be made to make political capital out of the occurrence. A HORSEMAN

LOGAN THERE. REVILLE, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Republic ans of the Counties of Du Page, Kane, Will, and Kendall united to-day in a grand demdesiration. At half-past 11 this forenoon Gen. Logan and the Chicago Central Quartet arrived. They were met at the depot rominent gentlemen here, and escorted wn by a procession under command of J. A. Bell, Chief Marshal, who, with two rode at its head, followed by the Downs Grove delegation, composed of the coret band, a sulky plow to plow the way, and fify mounted men. Then came the Korthwestern Coilege Garfield and Arthur Clubs and drum corps, the arriage containing Gen. Logan and the Re-

eption Committee, the Naperville Band, and fifty calvarymen mounted on fine horses. The Wheaton delegation was headed by rum corps. A large number of earri followed, among which was one filled with beautiful young ladies of Naperville, dressed in white, each representing a State. On the arrival of the General a salute was fired, and this was repeated at noon and at night, and the gunner was so enthusiastic that he emphasized the applause given Gen. Logan in his speech this afternoon by the discharge of his gun until he was requested to charge of his gun until he was requested to charge of his gun until he was requested to suspend. The distinguished guest was es-corted to the fine residence of one of Illinois' oldest settlers and Naperville's wealthiest citizens, Robert Freeman, Esq., where dinner was had. Mr. Freeman, though an aged man, is one of the hardest working Repubicans in this county. He marched seven niles, carrying a Garfield banner in a proession the other day, and says he and all he has got are devoted to the election of Gar-field and Arthur. The heavens have smiled upon the demonstration, and the day has been the finest for a month. An immense number of people have come from far and near to hear Gen. Logan. He spoke in the old Court-House square to 5,000 deeplyinterested and enthusiastic people, among whom were many ladies,—an unusually in-telligent audience. The great points of his magnificent speech were a contrast of Northern and Southern civilization, and a merciless scoring of Trumbull. Dr. Bell pre-sided, and on the platform were the Hon. L. B. Crooker, of Aurora, Collector of Internal Revenue, Lewis Ellsworth, J. H. Battin, of the Chicago law firm of Chase & Battin, D. N. Gross, Postmaster, Judge M. C. Dudley, and the Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Naperville; L. C. Cooper, of the law firm of Cooper & Plotke, candidate for State's-Attorney, W. K. Patrick, of Bloomingdafe; F. M. Hall, of Wheaton; Dr. J. R. Haggard, and Capt. T. S. Rogers, of Downer's Grove; the Hon. Cyrus Coy, of Lake, and others. The Chicago Glee Club led off by singing, with spirit, one of their songs, "Hide Away," the last verse adapted to the locality.

Judge Cody, who lives here, has refused since the October elections to remain on the Democratic ticket. He was assessed a thousand dollars, and didn't see the quid pro quo. Being elected County Judge by Republican votes, he naturally wants to stand well with

They are having a grand time this even ing. Almost every building in town is il-luminated. Many Democrats were catching the enthusiasm. Six car-loads of torch-bearers from Aurora came down and joined the procession. Two thousand torches are here. The bands are playing, the girls are singing, the crowd is shouting, and the lights are gleaming almost as numberless as the stars that shine in the clear heavens above. Over ten thousand people are on the streets, the biggest crowd seen here for many a year. The route of the procession is lighted up with a fine display of fireworks.

On Saturday the Democrats are going to try and eclipse to-day's demonstration, but they can't do it. The Hon. Irus Coy speaks in Scott's Hall this evening, where Paulsen's Chicago Quar-tet are delighting the audience.

QUINCY.

A GREAT RALLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago QUINCY, Ill., Oct, 28.-The Republican rally this city to-day has been an immen affair. Nothing to equal it has been witessed here since 1800. At an early hour Republicans from every direction began to pour into the city by thousands in wagons and on regular and special trains. All the principal business houses were decorated, and manufacturers, workingmen, merchants and business-men, and citizens of all classes, joined in the procession, which, with six bands, was two hours in passing. In the afternoon Mr. E. S. Isham and Col. Edgar, Republican candidate for Congress, addressed a large audience in Washington Park. Gen. Raum and Gen. Rinaker, who were advertised for speeches, failed to make connections.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, this evening, numbering 3,800 torches, was a brilliant spectacle. Two hundred first voters were in line. Among the torch-bearers were large numbers of workingmen who have retofore voted the Democratic ticket. The forces from the different manufacturing establishments were headed by the propri-etors of each. Some of the transparencies etors of each. Some of the transparencies were equally amusing and instructive. Not in twenty years have the Republicans of this part of the State exhibited such enthusiasm as they have displayed during this campaign. Nor were the Democrats ever so discouraged as they are now.

DECATUR. YOUNG MEN'S RESOLUTIONS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 28.—An enthusiasti

eeting of the young Republicans of Deca tur, who on Nov. 2 will cast their first votes for President, was held at the Court-House to night. A. L. Summers was chosen Chair-man, who, in the course of his speech, stated that there are in the United States at this time 3,000,000 young men who will cast their first votes for President on Tuesday next. Col. H. W. Rowell addressed the young men at some length, giving concisely the history of the opposing political parties in the past twenty-five years. A working organization was perfected, and a number of resolutions were adopted, as follows:

was perfected, and a number of resolutions were adopted, as follows:

Whereas, We, 150 of the first voters of the City of Decatur, believe that the best interests of our country demand the success of the Republican party: and

Whereas, We believe that our country's welfare is our welfare, and that prosperous times for us, and as we desire that the present existing prosperous times, with which we are to start in life, shall not be disturbed; and

Whereas. We desire to preserve those particite principles for which our brothers and fathers fought for four years, and finally established on the solid bedrock of American particitism; and as we desire to do what Abraham Lincoin would do were he alive; therefore, Resolved, That we, the first voters of the City of Decatur, do pledge our sympathy and our ballots to the grand old Republican party.

Resolved, That we cast out first ballots for the man who is at the same time a statesman, a scholar, and a soldier, rather than for a man who has nothing to recommend him but his brass buttons, and we carnestly recommend to the first voters all over the land that they rally on masse and join our ranks, and cast their first ballot, not in a political graveyard, among dead issues, but for that which we know by experience to be for our best interests,—a Republican platform, a Republican Congress, and a Republican President.

GALENA.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT GRANT'S HOME.

Special Disatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, III., Oct. 28.—A rousing Republican meeting was held at the Court-House in this city to-night. The speaker was George L. Clementson, one of the brightest lawyers in Wisconsin, and a stalwart of stalwarts. The large Circuit Court room was packed with eager listeners, and a more enthusiastic audience never greeted a political speaker in the Lead Mine City. The address was a masterly one, embracing a review of the Repub-lican and Democratic parties, their principles and records. The tribute paid to th grand old organization which saved the Union, emancipated the slaves and gave to the black man the right of citizenship, inaugurated resumption and the unprecedented prosperity we are now enjoying, was one of the grandest we have ever listened to, and roused the audience to

THE VERY HIGHEST PITCH OF ENTHUSIASM The gentleman contrasted the record of the Republican party with that of the Demoeratic organization, and painted the latter in such a light as to make those present who have allied themselves to its heresie ashamed of the name of Democracy, and dis gusted with its rotten and unholy principles. The eloquent mention of the names of Lincoln and Grant brought the audience to their feet, and the applause which followed fairly shook the building. The speaker closed his address with a glowing tribute to Garfield, and at its close three deafening cheers were given for our matchless leader and the brilliant son of the

Badger State who had so ably defended principles of the party of which the Re-lican Presidential nominee is the leader.

ILLINOIS TOWNS.

FALL RIVER TOWNSHIP. OTTAWA, III., Oct. 28.-A Republican mee ortawa, ill., Oct. 28.—A Republican meeting was held last evening in Fall River Township, three miles southeast of Ottawa, which was addressed by Henry Mayo, Prosecuting Attorney for La Salle County. While speaking a mob assaulted the building and speaker by throwing clods of dirt through the window in true buildozing style. Mr. Mayo was struck in the face by one of the pieces. This incident only shows to what desperate ends ncident only shows to what desperate end the Opposition resort to, but it is unavailing

WENONA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribe WENONA, Ill., Oct. 28.—Col. G. L. Fort and Gen. J. H. Moore addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever red in Armory-Hall to-night. Afte singing by the Glee Club Col. Fort was intro luced. He asked the crowd if they though for a moment the Morey letter was genuine. He did not; but characterized it as a base forgery. He said the Democrats wanted a change. They got it in Indiana. After treating at some length the subject of State-rights, he gave the tariff question a masterly handling, and was frequently applauded. Gen. Moore spoke at some length of nefits of a republican form of govern ment, and urged every Republican to devote next Tuesday to the good work, and victory would crown their efforts. After three cheers for Garfield and Arthur the meeting adjourned. This meeting no doubt will make a change in the Democratic vote in this town-L. G. JOHNSON PROTESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WARREN, Ill., Oct. 28.—Your Galena correspondent, in the issue of the 27th inst., says that, by an arrangement with the Green back candidate, I have withdrawn from the Congressional race in this district in his favor. This is untrue, and has not the slightest foundation in fact. Will you kindly undertake to undo, as far as you can, the injury done me by your correspondent? I am in the race, and shall be until elected or defeated next Tuesday. L. G. Johnson.

PITTSFIELD AND GRIGGSVILLE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 28.—Gen. McClernand and W. M. Ewing addressed a large Democratic rally at Pittsfield to-day. This evening W. A. Grimshaw, Republican candidate for Elector, spoke here to an enthusiastic gathering, ably replying to McClern and and Ewing's arguments.

CARROLLTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBOLLTON, Ill., Oct. 28.—The first, last, and only Democratic rally in this (Greene) county, the banner Democratic county in the State, took place in this city to-day. After sending out six-foot posters for four weeks nnouncing that Gov. Hendricks and Gov. John M. Palmer would address the multitude, not more than 1,000 to 1,200 people turned out. The speakers were James C. Robinson, James W. Singleton, and Bill Dowdall. It was by far the flattest Democratic rally ever held in this county.

STEVENSON AND SMITH AT CLINTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 28.—One of the largest political meetings held in this county this campaign took place this afternoon in this city. It was the occasion of the joint dis-cussion between the Hon. D. C. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress, and the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, the present incumbent, and a candidate for reelection on the Democratic-Greenback ticket. There were about 3,000 people out, composed of all parties. Enthusiasm ran high. It is conceded that Mr. Smith ruefully beat his opponent in every argument presented. Mr. Stevenson could give no good reason why he was a Democrat or Greenbacker, and would not answer Mr. Smith as to whether he would vote for Hancock or Weaver, and for this reason will be badly beaten at the coming

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Dwight, Ill., Oct. 28.-William T. Ament, of Pontiac, gave us a rattling Republican speech to-night. Everything indicates a big Republican majority here on Tuesday next. Greenbackers are growing scarcer every day. Five empty passenger cars left here this noon for the "mass" Democratic meeting at Bloomington. WATSEKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WATSEKA, Ill., Oct. 28.-Altogether the bast speech of the campaign delivered here yet was made this evening in Opera Hall to a crowded house by the Hon. John M. Hamilton, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. As he argse to commence his speech many Republicans inquired why such a young man had been selected to fill next to the highest office in the State, but long before he closed his magnificent address none questioned the wisdom of the se-lection. The speech has awakened new en-thusiasm, and the Republican party will enter the fight here next Tuesday in splendid condition.

DE KALB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DE KALE, Ill., Oct. 28.—The mass-meeting by the Republicans here to-day was a magnificent demonstration, and is conceded by all to be the largest political gathering since Cassius M. Clay spoke here in 1800. The pro-cession, over a mile in length, was led by the mounted Garfield and Arthur Guards, followed by the De Kalb Cornet Band. Delegations were present from all the surrounding towns. The Sycamore Glee Club was present, and furnished several very telling cam-paign songs. The meeting was ad-dressed by ex-Gov. Oglesby, who de-livered a very effective speech, which was warmly applauded, and to-night the torch-bearers paraded the streets 300 strong, and Haish's Opera-House was filled to overflowing. Oglesby addressed the Opera-House meeting, and Gen. Dustin the overflow meeting. Oglesby handled the State-rights doctrines without gloves, giving the clearest expositions of the dangers of it ever heard here. Republicans are jubilant and confident of

victory, and many Democrats are weakening, being unwilling to bet on anything ex-cept a Solid South. The Rev. A. P. Peeke also spoke briefly and effectively.

De Kalb County will not go back on her

record in November. EFFINGHAM.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. EFFINGHAM, Ill., Oct. 28.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in this county occurred to-night at the Mohen School-House. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Benson Wood and John T. Barlow. The Effingham Armonia Band furnished the music for the occasion.

CAIRO, Ill. Oct. 28.—The colored Republicans of this city, incensed at the action of John J. Bird and others in reporting that this county would give 900 Republican votes for the Hen. John H. Oberly, met in convention this evening and adopted the following resolution:

resolution:

Resolved. That we, the colored Republicans of Cairo, in convention, openly repudiate the action of the so-called Executive Committee, headed by John J. Bird, held at Bloomington, Oct. 14, advising the colored people of the State to vote for the Hon. J. H. Oberly or any other Democrat, and we hereby pledge curselves to support the Republican ticket without a scratch; and we further warn the colored people of the State to beware of such men.

CHINESE NATURALIZATION.

TRUMBULL'S EFFORTS IN JOHN'S BEHALF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

IF ALL YOUR CHARGES BE TRUE

In Tall Hold In the interior and in the lead of the supporters of Gen. Chaimers will the honest supporters of Gen. Chaimers will the honest supporters of Gen. Chaimers will the honest supporters of Gen. Chaimers think of their candidate, who not only humiliatingly acknowledges his inability to successfully cope with me upon the stump by refusing to meet me in joint debate, but

attention has been called to the fact that Lyman Trumbull, present Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, in 1870 offered nd voted for, in the United States Ser sition to make the Chinese proposition to make the Chinese citizens by giving them the advantages of the Naturalization laws. What have the Democrats of Illinois, who are howling themselves hoarse against Garfield on account of the sentiments attributed to him in the forged letter, to say about their candidate for Governor, whom the record shows to have actually favored conferring the rights of citizenship upon the Chinese. If they object to what Forger Philp charges Garfield to have said.

HOW CAN THEY VOTE FOR TRUMBULL, who voted for a proposition ten times more objectionable? The proceedings of the United States Senate will show that on July 4, 1870, the Naturalization laws were un-4, 1870, the Naturalization laws were under discussion, and that an amendment offered by Mr. Warner was adopted, which provided that the Naturalization laws should be extended to allens of African nativity and to persons of African descent. Mr. Trumbull subsequently African descent. Mr. Irumoun subsequently proposed an amendment to this amendment, adding the words, "or persons born in the Chinese Empire," the effect of which would have been to have conferred the rights of citizenship upon Chinese who became naturalized. This was rejected, but nine votes being recorded in favor of the proposition, and one of these nine was that of Lyman and one of these nine was that of Lyman

A VOICE FROM TEXAS.

PEN LETTER TO THE HON. LYMAN TRUM BULL. AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 23.—In your pending canvass as a candidate for Governor of Illinois, you are reported as saying that, in the event of Bancock's election, "We shall be a people whose rights and liberties are regulated and protected by constitutional law."

In this I fear you are mistaken. So far as ncerns Southern Democrats, Hancock concerns Southern Democrats, Hancock's election is sought mainly to further their policy of maintaining race caste by nullify-ing, so far as possible, the Thirteenth, Four-teenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendents, and the Federal laws designed enforce the same.
For instance, all Southern Der

thought, and still think, your Civil-Rights bill of 1866 a studied insult,—the very refinement of cruelty to a conquered people. To

In two miscegenation cases, the Texas

Court of Appeals has lately held invalid the provision of that bill, and of the statues eënacting the same, which forbids ANY DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN THE RACES in the matter of punishment. [See Frasher v. State, 3 Tex. Ct. App., 276; Francois v. State, 4 Tex. Law Journal, 35.] Whilst representing Francois (he being under a five years' sentence for marrying a quadroor woman) at the last Austin term of said court, I cited said statutory provision in his favor. The acting Attorney-General, reply, indignantly exclaimed: "That in famous Civil-Rights bill! passed to oppress and degrade the Southern people!" I need not say that the Court promptly held the law punishing the intermarriage of the races to be a "wise social provision," and reaffirmed the validity of Art. 386 of the Texas Criminal Code, which provided a punishment for the appellant's race only. [Note that the right of States to discriminate against even the white man is asserted!] Francois is in the Penitentiary. United States District Judge Pentientiary. United States District Judge Duval, being in accord with the State Courts, refused him the writ of habeas corpus. On appeal from Judge Duval, United States Circuit Judge Woods and Justice Bradley have been wrestling with the case six months. No decision yet. It is known that ne of Gov. Roberts' legal advisers has said that " the State should resist any attempt by the Federal Courts to turn Francois loose. The Governor is

JUST POOLHARDY ENOUGH to take such advice. Last year, in a special message, he actually asked the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting "any Court" from terfering with any department of the State Government! This he did avowedly because the United States Circuit Court had just enjoined the Texas General Land-Office, pen-dente lite, not to issue patents on certain order the release of Francois while there is solid South (encouraged by a divided North), which may set at naught any judicial decision at variance with State sovereignty. As a lawyer, taking into accoun the question of punishment alone, you know that this man suffers a felon's fate squarely in violation of the Federal Constitution and laws, even according to such good Demo cratic authority as Justice Field. [In Ho Ah Kow v. Sheriff Nunan.] But no South-ern Court respects this decision. As to the question of intermarriage, how can a State more effectually deprive the blacks of " the equal protection of the laws" than to make it a felony for white fathers to marry the nothers of their multitudinous mulatto children? In all ages, interparriage be-tween "high" and "low" castes has been rigidly prohibited as the surest means of keeping the latter down. The patrician could not marry a plebelan; nor a Brahman

a Sudra (laborer).

In the matter of education, the blacks are denied equality before the law in every one of the sixteen Southern States. Should the State endow but one university or college the negro is rigidly excluded therefrom

Should a city or town be able to mainta but one high or grammar school, that one is ALWAYS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WHITES. Wherever the blacks are too few to form any kind of a school of their own, they get no benefit from the public funds. Caste in the schools is intended to be permanent, the new State Constitutions (now fast supplant-ing the reconstruction ones) all making it imperative. In the rage for caste schools distinctions are made in favor of the wealthy against the poor whites even. For instance the wealthy people generally of Austin had defeated by injunctions the collection from themselves of several years' school tax; aft-erward, out of the public funds collected mainly from poor people, they had a large graded school-house built in the aristocratic quarter of town; and now, for several years, they have kept this house all to themselve and have

EXCLUDED ALL POOR WHITES therefrom by requiring that all pupils admit ted shall pay a very high rate of tuition for ted shall pay a very high rate of tuition for seven or eight months in order to get two or three months' free schooling at the end of the year's term. Burning the colored people's school-houses and driving off their teachers is still frequent. Social ostracism, in the absence of harsher means, has expelled many of their white teachers. Last year, in this city, Prof. J. A. Adams, having been appointed Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, was publicly charged with having taught negroes in New Orleans. with having taught negroes in New Orleans. He pleaded in extenuation his otherwise consistent Democratic record, and protested that "the best interests of the South demanded the education of the colored people by those in sympathy with the South." In vain. He was compelled to decline the appointment to relieve the Speaker from "em-barrassment." I will add here that general ly in the South the blacks are either exclud-ed from or else denied equal rights in the great State charities, such as asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind, and insane. You know all these exclusions from public schools and charities to be in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In many other ways the letter and spirit of the late amendments are being violated, and the Enforcement acts nullified. I will not

been bulldozed. But who can defend the robber who takes what is not his own, as gainst the thief who steals his own prop-

You long since made an imperishable record in favor of a liberal construction of the late amendments. Your Civil-Rights bill of 1866 was been upon a liberal construction of the Thirteenth Amendment. An equally liberal construction of the Fourteenth Amendment would certainly authorize the passage of a Civil-Rights bill giving equal rights in schools supported by public taxation (if not in churches exempted from public taxation). An equally liberal construction of the Fifteenth Amendment would authorize the passage of a Force bill, such as Gen. Sheridan recommended, declaring the White League bulldozers to be banditti, and authorizing their suppression by Federal bayonets. In conclusion, I wish you knew what Southern Democrats really think of you and your record. You might find out by settling and practicing law in some Southern city. and practicing law in some Southern city. Here your "infamous Civil-Rights bill" would stamp you as the most obnoxious of carpet-baggers, and your business would hardly feed a grasshopper. Yours for "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." C. T. GARLAND.

ANOTHER!

Prominent Democrat of the Saginaw

Valley for Garfield-Letter from San-ford Keeler, Superintendent of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway. Detroit Post.

The following correspondence is published in the Saginaw Herald. It is a plain and most satisfactory statement of the larges and most satisfactory statement of the Issues and ssities of the country which are forcing the great mass of intelligent business-men into the support of the Republican party. Mr. Keeler is one of those frank and independent-minded men who speak plain because they believe what they speak. Read the correspondence carefully:

the correspondence carefully:

EAST SAGINAW, Oct. 21, 1880.—Mr. Sanford Keeler, East Saginaw—My DEAR SIE:

I have stated upon several occasions that you would certainly vote the Republican ticket this year, and that the reasons which induced you to do so were:

1. The fear entertained as to the result in case of Southern domination, which fear was inspired by your experience and observation while traveling through the South with me in 1878.

non while traveling through the South with me in 1878.

2. The vacillating and uncertain course of the Democratic party upon the great questions affecting the finances and credit of the Nation when contrasted with the record of the Republican party, invariably in favor of an honest currency and the establishment and maintenance of the Nation's credit.

3. That in the present prosperous condition of every industry, owing in a large degree to resumption of specie payments and a protective tariff, no change is desirable which will take the Government from the hands of that party which accomplished resumption and favors a protective tariff, and turn it over to that party which opposed resumption and favors a tariff for revenue only.

only.

Am I justified in thus stating your position? Truly yours,

STUART DRAPER.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, EAST SAGINAW, Oct. 23, 1880.—Stuart Druper, East Saginaw—My Dear Sir: Your note of the 21st inst. is at hand; and in answer to 'your first will say that you are correct. After our visit through the South I thought a great deal of what we saw and heard, and have reached the conclusion that I have no sympathy with them or their political views.

To your second I will say that the action of the Democratic party in adopting the views of the Greenbackers and in uniting with them in many cases, is not in accordance with my views of right. I have always believed in hard money for a basis, and favored the act for the resumption of specie-payments. I was also in favor of the payment of the National debt to the last dollar, in honest money, and opposed to the payment of one

money, and opposed to the last dollar, in honest money, and opposed to the payment of one cent to satisfy Rebel claims; therefore I am satisfied with the action of the Republican party in this respect.

To your third, I reply that I have given considerable thought to the support

To your third, I reply that I have given considerable thought to the subject, and talked with a large number of honest business men respecting it, and have concluded that no change is desirable. I believe now, as I ever have, that free trade will stagger, if not ruin our business. I go for a tariff for protection, not for revenue only. A poor man cannot afford free trade, unless he prefers the neoryhouse. fers the poor-house.

I hope I have made myself plainly understood. Yours truly, SANFORD KEELER.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Right of Free Speech Denied in the Shoe-String District—How the No-torious Frauds Are to Be Repeated. Mr. J. R. Lynch, the colored Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Mississippi, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Vicksburg Herald: Pour Gisson, Oct. 17, 1889.—Editor Vicksburg Heroid: Although the Heroid is a Democratic paper, yet, believing as I do that you are in favor of free speech, "a full vote, a free ballot, and a fair count," I write to inform you of my unsuccessful effort to hold a meeting in Clalborne County." I made an appointment some time ago to address the effizens of Clalborne County at Port Gibson, on Saturday, Oct. 16, and to my very great surprise, for reasons which are known to all who know anything about Clalborne County politics, from 300 to 400 colored men came to town to hear me. The Democrats subsequently appointed the same time and place for a grand Democratic demonstration. The Democratic meeting, however, was held at some distance from the business part of the town, while the Republican meeting was to be held at the Court-House. Gen. Chalmers, Gen. Lowry, Senator Cownn, and one or two others were present to address the Democrats, and I was prosent to address the Republicans. After marching through the principal streets of the town several hours in the vain attempt to get the colored men to join their procession and march with them to their speaking grounds, the Democrats, or the greater part of them, repaired to the place where their meeting was to be held. I then invited the Republicans to go to the Court-House, where I expected to address them, and in a very short time the Court-House was full, between thirty and forty white men and. Democrats being present. The meeting was called to order, and I was introduced as the speaker of the occasion, but as soon as the first word fell from my lips these Democrats mounted the chairs, benches, and tables, and began to stamp their feet, clap their hands, and yell to the very top of their voices, so that it was utterly impossible for me to be heard. After vainly attempting for about half an hour to proceed with my speech, I was compelled to vacate the stand and advise the Republicans to return to their homes without hearing the speech? Is it possible that Gen. Chalmers and

to be committed by his friends and suppers in his very sight, presence, and hear and not a word was heard from him in nunciation of their conduct? I do not mit to say that the General was at the Cos House when the meeting was broken up, I he was in town, and a few words from hwould have enabled me to hold my meeti without interference, unless he is without influence even among his own friends a supporters.

Influence even among his own friends and supporters.

I am satisfied from the demonstrations of yesterday that it is the settled determination of those who are controlling the Democratic party in this county to have a repetition of the disgraceful methods of 1876, which resulted in a violent and fraudulent suppression of the popular will in this district. But some of these zealous Democrats will yet learn that there is yet sufficient patriotism, love of justice and fair play in the hearts of the American people to vindicate the freedom of speech and the purity of the ballot, even in Claiborne County.

I ask you to publish this statement that

I ask you to publish this statement that the conservative and fair-minded Democrats in the district may see, and I hope rebuke, the cowardly conduct of a part of their party associates in this county. Respectfully yours,

A FIENDISH PLOT.

The Rebel Scheme to Spread Yellow-Fever—Collecting the Poison at Bermuda to Send to the United States—Luke P. Blackburn's Part in the Plot—How It Was Detected.

Naw York Trobusa, Oct. 27.

Of the 237 Consuls in the service of the United States, Charles M. Allen, of Bermuda, is one of the oldest. He was appointed on Aug. 7, 1861, and in the whole list there are only two whose appointments bear a previonly two whose appointments bear a previ-

Mr. Allen has been visiting his relative and friends in New York and Brooklyn, and returned recently to his post. He spent one afternoon with his daughter, Mrs. C. P. Whitney, at the Glisey House, and it was during this visit that a Tribune reporter met im. The conversation naturally turned on

"Don't you have yellow-fever there?" in nired the reporter.
"No, we have no yellow-fever; have had one for years. I don't think we have had anything of that sort worth mentioning since 1864, when an attempt was made to ship the disease to America, in order to devastate the

Union army."

"Will you-not give an account of the detection of that atrocious scheme?"

"It was I who first discovered the dastardly plot and called the attention of the authorities to it." he replied, with some animation, "but I do not know if I can tell you much more than has aiready been published.

you much more than has aiready been published.

"Our principal office at Bermuda was at that time at St. George's, and it was there that the yellow-fever' broke out with the greatest violence. Luke P. Blackburn, who is now the Governor of Kentucky, came over from Halifax, with his man-servant and horse and buggy, and, representing himself as a physician, offered to attend the yellow-fever sufferers in hospital.

"There were many points in his conduct that were suspicious, and rumors of these from time to time reached me. In the first place, the other members of the medical profession there did not believe he was a physician because he was so coarse and illiterate; and one of the hospital nurses said that whenever one of his patients was sick he would stretch out a handkerchief to catch the black vomit, and afterward wrap up the handkerchief and carry it away with him. This, together with his close connection with the resident Confederates, led me to mention my suspicions to some of the officials, but they laughed at me.

"It was nearly a year after he first came before F got to the bottom of the matter, and it happened in this way: There was some trouble in Maj. Waiker's office, and a Swiss who was employed there was summarily discharged. Thinkling that I might possibly trouble in Maj. Waiker's office, and a Swiss who was employed there was summarily discharged. Thinking that I might possibly obtain some information from this man in regard to my suspicions, which I had been all the time endeavoring to verify. I sent for him. This was early in 1865. With some persuasion, I got from him the whole facts. The Confederates were, as I suspected, sending infected clothes to the United States, and this was the way in which it was done:

"Dr. Blackburn first rolled up this black vomit, in the manner I before described. Then, when a patient died, he had his clothes stripped off and cast through the hospital window. His man servant was waiting below and carried the things away. With a hint from this Swiss I learned where they were taken to, and with some difficulty procured a warrant to search the place. At first the officials laughed at my application, but I was very earnest, and in a day or two I succeeded

procured a warrant to search the place. At first the officials laughed at my application, but I was very earnest, and in a day or two I succeeded in obtaining the warrant, with two policement to assist me in the search. In the room indicated by the Swiss we found a large table standing in the centre, covered with an oil-cloth cover that reached the floor on the sides. I lifted this, and underneath we found four trunks. On opening them they appeared to be filled with new flannel underclothing, such as was then supplied by the United States War Department. This clothing was laid in layers with infected clothing. First there came these new flannels, then a layer of filthy rags and the handkerchiefs filled with the black vomit, then another layer of new underclothing, and so on. The trunks were taken to the police station, where they were all opened, and they were afterward removed to one of the outer islands and buried. Afterward I was afraid that the Confederates might go and dig them up, so I gained permission of the Mayor of St. George's to have holes drilled through the earth and the boxes and vitriol poured in.

"The man in whose possession the trunks were found was arrested for harboring a nuisance and sent to jail. He had been regularly employed, it appeared, to deliver these goods in New York, and had been paid by a man named Black, second in command to Maj. Walker, who is now connected with a Halifax (Bermuda) steamship company. These trunks had been too late to forward in the fall because the cold weather would have rendered them useless possibly, and they were to have been shipped to New York that spring. This same man whom we arrested that he year previous, which was landed by a roundabout route at Newbern, N.C., where some 1,500 deaths, principally of non-combatants, occurred in consequence. I got out warrants for the arrest of Dr. Blackburn and those who had paid the money for this atrocious work; but before the warrants could be served the men took one of the blockaderunners and cleared out. The man

"Yes; I have plenty or extended to point."

"How was it that he was not arrested when he returned to the United States?"

"They did attempt to arrest him, and he fied to Canada. He was arrested there in 1865, but, upon application to one of the higher Canadian courts, was released. I never heard of him again until I read his name in a paper as a candidate for Governor or Kentucky, and it struck me that Kentucky must be hard up for candidates, when they had to select such a man as that."

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Address to Friends of Ireland in America.

New York, Oct. 26, 1880.—To the Members of the Land-League Branches and Friends of Ireland in America: The English Government has once more resorted to its traditional policy of coercing Ireland, and freedom of speech and the right of public meeting in the person of Charles Stewart Parneli and his associates on the Land League is again to be trampled underfoot by their unprincipled and hypertitical enemy.

Whence the justification for this muzzling of the leading men of Ireland to-day, and for striking down a public organization which address to Friends of Ireland in

of the leading men of Ireland to-day, and for striking down a public organization which represents and advocates the cause of our impoverished people.

There has been no incitement to insurrection or appeals to revolutionary remedies, either on the part of the Land League or any of its members singled out for prosecution; nothing has been hidden or disguised from the emissaries of the Government in connection with the land agitation; care has been taken that the platform of the Land League should stand within the bounds of even the fraudulent Constitution which treachery and corruption imposed upon our country by the infamous Act of Union. Outrages and acts of violence have been discountenanced at every meeting and by every

the application of those powers by we cland delights to crush the national lons of our race. Yet all the legal may fits Government is now to be empowered to the contract of the contract the contract of the of its Government of the conviction and important of Mr. Parnell, together with that ecutive and leading members of committee of the convergence o

ecutive and leading members of i League organization.

And why?

The landlords of Ireland demand i class of men whom the London The stigmatized as the "cutpurses of the Empire" are howling for vengrean the Land League, and a Liberal Gov has to obey the mandate of a few individuals and trample upon the mainlang privileges of five millions Irish people! and for what?

First—Because that system which Irish people! and for what?

First—Because that system which an English statesman once declared was a "stench in the nostrils of Christendom"—and which the late Lord Clarendon termed "felonious"—has been dragged from its hideous lair in Ireland by Parnell and the Land League, and so exposed in all its deformities before the civilized world that its infamies are denounced and its prolonged existence decried

Ireland by Parnell and the so exposed in all its deformities before the civilized world that its infamies are denounced and its prolonged existence decried by every enlightened community throughout the globe.

Second—Because the Land League organization has roused the tenant farmers of Ireland from that criminal torpidity in which they have for so long a period allowed them they have for so long a period allowed them selves and the chief industry of their courtry to become the prey of monoroly, and a class which no other people in Christendou would tolerate for one day upon their privileges as men, their intelligence, or their manhood.

manhood.

Third—Because the agricultural classes of Ireland are now banding themselves together in open and justifiable combination to demand the abolition of those laws which condemn them to an existence of misery and social servitude, and which place themselves and their birthland periodically in the attitude of mendicants at the doors of other civilized nations; and,

Fourth—Because the popular mind of Ireland has been educated by the Land League upon the question of land ownership, to the rejection of a system which is the parent alike of aristocratic supremacy and all the social and political evils which spring from the infliction of class monopoly and caste rule upon the land and liberty of a country.

caste rule upon the faint and interty of a country. Herein lies the "seditious conspiracy" for which the Land League is to be crushed and Parnell imprisoned,—for which freedom of speech is to be denied, and the right of public meeting abolished, under the regime of Gladstone, Bright, and Forster, and the rule of that Government which claims to be the champion of peculiar privileges among the nations!

nations!

Men of Irish blood and sympathies in America! Protest against this outrage through the public men and enlightened press of this land of liberty and justice, and come to the greatical switchness of those in press of this practical assistance of free one to the practical assistance of free one to the rights of your kindred, but for industrial humanity throughout the industrial humanity throughout the Ireland a people or a system of land laws must perish. Landlordism, the parent of famine,—the source of agrarian crime,—the author of the social degradation and chief instrument in the political servitude of our people, is waging at this moment a deadly war against Ireland, the Land-League, and Parnell, and upon their behalf. I ask whether you will remain idle and indifferent spectators of the contest, or be active and substantial cooperators in grappling with and crushing at once and forever the scourge of our race and the deadly enemy of our fatheriand.

Sustain the remaining members of the Land League and the people of Ireland by auxiliary and forever the scourge of our race and the deadly enemy of our fatheriand.
Sustain the remaining members of the Land League and the people of Ireland by auxiliary organizations on this side of the Atlantic, and all the power of England will fall to crush the National land movement, or prop up the crumbling edifice of Irish landlordism.

Aid can be forwarded direct to the Land League, Dublin, or through the Rev. Lawrence Walshe, Treasurer American Land League, Waterbury, Conn.; Patrick Ford, Irish World; J. B. O'Reilly, Boston Pilot, or Dr. William Wallace, 145 East Forty, eighth street, New York City, President of the New York Land League.

MICHAEL DAYITT,

Hon. Sec. Irish National Land League

New York, Oct. 28.—The American Geo-ical Society gave a reception to Lieut. Fre-Schwatka and his companions of earch party at Chickerin immense audience assembled to pay respect the railant explorers. Chief Justice D President of the Society, introduced Li Schwatza, who road a brief and succient his of his explorations. Addresses were also livered by Col. W. W. Gilder, Capt. Will Arthur, of the Royai Navy, and the Hon. Is

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New Process of Embalming.

One of the most simple and effective processes, it would appear, for preserving the dead, has recently been brought forward in Germany. By this method, it is stated, the dead bodies of human beings and animals fully retain their form, color, and flexibility continuously, and may be dissocted, while decay and offensive smell are completely prevented,—the muscular flesh, upon incision, presenting the same appearance as in the case of a fresh dead body. The liquid used for this purpose is prepared as follows: Three quarts boiling water, three and one-half ounces aium, six drachms common and; three drachms saltpetre, two ounces potash and two and one-half drachms arsente soid; the saits are dissolved in the water, and then there are added two pints of glycerine and one-half pint of wood alcohol. The embalming is accomplished by simply saturating and impregnating the hedies with this composition from one and w fair for five quarts being used for a single body.

Tarring Seats in a Wesleyan ChapThe Weslern Mas, an English newspaper, nounces that the Wesleyans of Bridgend been subjected to an outrage which is hap without a parallel in the Principality. On S day morning, the loth of October, on open their chapel for the usual service it was discered that some persons had, during the presing night, entered the building and tarred whole of the sittings. The pulpit, the committen on-rails, and the organ-seat had been tree in the same manner, and even the Bible in pulpit had not been soured. At present ther no clew to the perpetrators, though the brand bucket used have been discovered.

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DEACON CRANKETT:

The maiden dramatic attempt of the

The maiden dramatic attempt of the Popular Author of HELEN'S BABIES.

Monday, Nov. 1—AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Diog. Mouckault), the favorite of England and America, in ESSIE BHOWN; Or, the Hellof of Lucknow.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HARRISONS MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
In Woole's Eccentric Musical Play,
PHOTOS!
Remodeled and Reconstructed,
Last Grand HARRISON Matines Saturday Afternoon at 7 o'dock.
Great Extra Performance Sunday Night.
Monday, Nov. 1, the Coming-Bartan Comedy Company in LAWN TENNIS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MR. JOHN DILLON, Supported by Gullek & Blaisafell's Dramatic Company (their Guaranteed Attraction No. 1), in the new and actremoty laughable Councily, in Three Acts, outlied THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Mr. OSCAR MATTIAND.

Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

Monday—TOURISTS in a Pullman Palace Car. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THIS WEEK ONLY,
WM. C. MITCHELL'S PLEASURE PARTY.
In the new and original munical comedy,
OUR GOBLINS; Or, Fun on the Rhine.
Written by Mr. Wm. Gill, and interpreted by an orspinistic of superior merit, including
ANNA TELEBRA SERIORS.
MR. WILLIAM GILL.
Matiness Wednesday, and Salurday. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next Week-Mr. and Mrs. GEO, B. KNIGHT.

Every Night and Matiness Wednesday, Satur and Sunday, the Handsomest Lady on the Stage, Brilliant Actress,

MAUDE FORRESTER,
and her Fierce Arab Stage, Lightning, who will pear in the besutiful deet Melodrama, entitle MAZEPPA; Or, The Wild Horse of Tark

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

THE United States revenue-cutter Walcott seized the English sloop Alert near Portusend for cruising in American waters

SEVEN persons were killed by a railroad oilision at Herstal, Belgium, yesterday, Many thers were injured. The United States and organd do not enjoy a monopoly of railroad SITTING-BULL has made application to the

war Department at Washington for terms of surrender. Gen. Terry is said to have been given full power to arrange the terms of the surrender, and to otherwise act in the matter. GEN. GARPTELD yesterday received a large legation of ladies and gentlemen from Portage unty, Ohio, at his bome in Mentor. After

they had presented a congratulatory replied in a happy, suitable, and char ally eloquent speech of thanks. Jru Kepyp's 2-year-old colt Foxhall won the Brethy Nursery handicap plate at the Newmarket Houghton (Eng.) race-meeting yes/er-day. Eighteen horses started. Mr. Keene's colt, which, by the way, was the most heavily won by a head after an exciting co

THOMAS BETTS, a colored man, had a distie with H. T. Moore, an old and respected tizen of Jonesboro, Ga., near the latter place sterday, about the proceeds of a sale of some

CHARLES THROOP and Henry Munn, who were employed in painting the outside of the Public Library Building at Cincinnati yesterday, fell from a scaffold eighty feet above the idewalk, and were instantly killed. One of the looks by which the scaffolding was held gave ray, and hence the accident.

SEVERAL mining companies were yester-tay enjoined by the Supreme Court of Massa-thusetts from doing business in that State secause they had not made returns required by aw. Some other companies sought to be en-oined complied with the law, and the Court effused an injunction in their cases.

GEN. CHARETTE, who at one time con MEN. CHARETTE, who at one time com-manded the French troops which were sent by flapoleon III. to protect Rome against the Gar-baldians, delivered a speech at a recent Legiti-nist banquet which, it is charged, was calcu-ated to bring about civil war in France. He slil be prosecuted for his utterance.

Ir is reported in Portland, Me., that Gen. Seal Dow will withdraw from the Prohibition licket, that he may be at liberty to vote for and to support Gen. Garfield and the whole Republican ticket. Gen. Dow's action insures the defeat of the Fusion ticket in Maine, and will add to Gen. Garfield's majority to Connections and New Jersel ecticut and New Jersey.

MRS. LINCOLN, the widow of the martyr-MRS. LINCOLN, the willow of the martyr-President and mother of Mr. Robert Lincoln, of this city, lies dangerously ill at the Clarendon Hotel at New York. She arrived in that city from France Wednesday, and was immediately taken ill. Communication with outside parties is not allowed, and even cards are not allowed to be sent to her room for fear of disturbing her.

Ar the meeting of the Board of Education and last evening it was resolved to purchase a school site in the Third Ward, one in the Sixth school site in the Third Ward, one in the Sixth, one in the Seventh, and one in the Twelfth Ward. On these it is intended to build school edifices for the accommodation of pupils in the several violnities who are crowded out of the present buildings or who are closed to be satisfied with a haif-day's schooling. The Board also resolved to open night-schools in various districts of the city one week from Monday.

THERE seems to be no doubt now that the Republican torchlight procession this/evening will be a magnificent display. From present appearances there will be at least 8,000 men in line. A feature of the parade likely to attract much attention will be a body of 500 members of the Board of Trade on horseback. The Veteran Club will also turn out in full force, as will the ward clubs. The turnin full force, as will the ward clubs. The turn-cust promises to be a fitting indication of the en-thusiasm of Chicago in the Republican cause.

DURING the nine months ending the 30th of DURING the nine months ending the 30th of September the value of the exports from this country exceeded the value of the imports by \$73,790,450. The excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was \$161,498,330. The falling off is partly accounted for by the fact that during the first nine months of this year \$4.057,973 more buillion was imported than for the first nine months of last year. It is apparent, however, that our people are returning to the system of high living and extravagance that preceded the panic. Most of the imported articles are luxuries.

M. FLOQUET, a French Radical, and one of the most devoted of Gambetta's following, delivered a speech at Valence a few days ago which is taken as indicating the policy of the Gambettist Deputies of the French Chamber, and from which it appears that M. Jules Ferry's lease of power will be far shorter than was M. De Freycinet's. M. Floquet charged Jules Ferry and the moderate members of the Cabinet with following the policy of compromise which M. wing the policy of compromise which M.
Freychet followed, and which led to
gentleman's retirement. The only memof the Cabinet whom M. Floquet
roved of are M. Constans, M. Cazot, and Gen. only ones who owe their position to the direct influence of Gambetta. The war on M. Ferry vill commence as soon as the Deputies assem-ble, and will be conducted by MM. Floquet, trisson, and Allain-Farge, who will, it is be-leved, act under the instructions of M. Gam-

the case of the West Town against David Hallinan for the recovery of \$8,000 which that gentleman when Collector held over and above the \$1,500 allowed by law, the and above the \$1,500 allowed by law, the jury yesterday rendered a decision against the defendant. Judge Moran's charge was a clear and hidd exposition of the law in the case. He held that the city ordinance allowing 2 per cent was void, inasunch as the money belonged to the town and not to the city. He also held that the Town Board could not like the secondary to the plain allow 2 per cent, as it was contrary to the plain

THE Prussian Diet was opened yesterday by Emperor William's representative, Count Von Stolberg Wernegerode. The Emperor's speech referred to the manifestations of loyalty at the recent celebration of the completion of the Cologne Cathedral. The financial affairs of Prussia were reported to be in a satisfactory condition. There is a surplus of 14,000,000 marks, which will enable the Landing to reduce taxation. The acquisition of the railroads by the Government was alluded to as turning out even better than was hoped by those who advocated the measure.

AT a meeting of the Federal Council of AT a meeting of the Federal Council of Prussia yesterday it was determined to enforce the Anti-Socialistic law in Hamburg, Aitona, Waudebek, Pinneberg, and Lauenburg. Under the provisions of the law all persons who are considered dangerous to the public peace or inimical to the established order of things must remove from the districts named on the order of the Prussian police. The law will remain in force for one year. It is not unlikely that the United States, which has been the place of refuge for Hibernian exiles for over a century, may now become the refuge of the a century, may now become the refuge of the German Socialist exiles.

ALBERT TALBOTT, his brother Edward, his mother, and Henry Wyeth, a hired man in their employment, have been held to trial for the murder of Dr. Talbott, the father of Albert and Edward Talbott, at Maryville, Mo., on the 18th of September. The evidence against the parties has been worked up by two detectives, and is corroborated to a certain extent by the mutual accusations of those charged with the crime. Wyeth, the bired man, says that the Talbotts committed the murder, and the Talbotts charge Wyeth with the crime, and also with having committed a previous murder. The evid goes to show that all the parties charged

On account of the great increase in trans-On account of the great increase in trans-atiantic trade, several of the transatiantic steamship companies are adding to the num-ber of their vessels, and two new com-panies have been aircady projected. The Cu-nard Company has entered into contracts for the construction of three new and powerful ships. One of these, to be called the Aurania, is to be of steel, of 7,000 tons burden, and of is to be of steel, or 7,000 tons burden, and or 8,500-horse power. The others are to be called the Pavonia and Cephalonia, and are to be re-spectively of 5,000 and 4,500 tons burden. One of the new lines, the Monarch, has already put one ship on the seas, the Assyrian Monarch. It sailed yesterday from London for New York. Ms. HUBBELL, Chairman of the Republic

an Congressional Committee, says that he is in possession of reliable information which leads possession of reliable information which leads him to the belief that the Republicans will carry New York State by at least 20,000 majority. He counts on a majority of thirteen in the next House of Representatives. Gains are expected in Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kentucky. Illinois should be included in this list, as all indications now point to the extraction detect of Stewarts Department. included in this list, as all indications now point to the certain defeat of Stevenson, Democrat, in the Bileville District. Even Springer and Moulton, Democrats, have not a sure thing in their respective districts. It is probable that Mr. Hubbell has underestimated rather than overestimated the Congressional gains which will be made next Tuesday.

A FIRE, believed to have been originated by an incendiary, broke out in the lumber-yard of John T. Rogers & Co., of Peorla, yesterday, and before it could be got under control a large quantity of lumber, a box-factory, and a planing-mill were destroyed. The loss is placed at \$30,000, and the insurance at \$18,000. A serious confla-gration occurred at Lynn, Mass., yesterday. also. About 9 o'clock in the forencon a fire broke out in the steam saw-mill of J. N. Buffum & Co., of that place, and quickly spread to the of that place, and quickly spread to the neighboring establishments. Before the fire was extinguished it had consumed about \$110,000 worth of property. Buffum & Co.'s loss is placed at \$50,000. Allen & Boyden, paper-box manufacturers, lost \$35,000; Spinner & Meicher, \$10,000; and Timothy Newhall about \$20,000 by the burning of the Railroad House.,

GEN. GRANT presided over a great and enthusiastic mass-meeting at Buffalo yesterday, and was greeted with deafening applause. It was with difficulty the enthusiasm of the audience could be restrained so that Gen. Grant could be heard. Several times he essayed to speak, only to be cheered again and again by the immense throng. Finally when he did speak he referred to the Solid South, and said that the next campaign would be fought on National issues. The Solid South forced a sectional contest this time. The country was not yet ready to submit to the rule of the Southern Brigadiers. Gen. Grant predicted victory for the Republican party in every Northern State. The General then introduced Senator Coukling, who made a characteristically eloquent and effective speech. In the evening the ex-President reviewed an immense torchlight procession, after which he was tendered a reception by the citizens of Buffalo.

THE Democratic leaders who are so anxiously bending their energies and using such dirty and disreputable means to induce workingmen to believe that Gen. Garfield favored Chinese labor and immigration are requested by the National View, the Greenback organ, to by the National View, the Greenback organ, to direct their attention to the fact that the Democratte planters of Louisiana are importing large numbers of Chinese from Cuba to work on their plantations. White men refused long ago to be driven by the slaveocracy of the South, and since the War the colored men have begun to assert their independence. It seems necessary to the existence ored men nave begin to assert their independ-ence. It seems necessary to the existence of the Southern buildozers to have some kind of slaves, and the importation of the Chinese from Cuba is believed to be only the beginning of an active and increasing trade in Chinese cheap labor by the Bourbons of the South. The National View calls on all workingmen who value their independence to vote against the party of the Solid South because of this its latest effort to degrade labor, and for several other good and sufficient reasons also.

THE Philp forgery case was continued be-THE Philip lorgery case was continued before Judge Davis in the Brooklyn Superior
Court yesterday. Evidence going to show that
the Morey-Chinese letter was in the handwriting
of Philp was offered by Col. A. F. Rockweil, of
the United States Army; James McDermott,
a Brooklyn journalist; ex-Sheriff Dagget,
of Brooklyn; and Daniel F. Ames, an expert.
The cross-crawingtion failed to share, their of Brooklyn; and Daniel F. Ames, an experi-trace cross-examination failed to shake their testimony in the slightest particular. The pro-ceedings were enlivened by the appearance of Mr. Hart, one of the proprietors of Truth, on the witness-stand. The counsel for the prose-cution demand that Hart should produce the letter of which he printed a fac-simile in his paper. The Court sustained the demand. At first Hart refused to comply with the order of the Court, but ou being threatened with committal and on the advice of his committal and on the advice of his counsel he produced the letter, but not the envelope. The latter will be forthcoming to-day, when the hearing of the case will be resu med. The evidence offered so far seems to point conclusively to Philp as the writers of the forged document. Hart, the proprietor of the sensational sheet Trub, will probably be included in the prosecution.

sensational sheet Truth, will probably be included in the prosecution.

GEN. STILES made a speech at Hershey GEN. STILES made a speech at Hershey Hall last evening under Democratic auspices. The General is a Democrat, but an honest one, and he does not like the bad men in his party, so he took occasion to denounce several of them last night, among others being Christian Casselman, Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Cook County: Mr. W. W. O'Brien, the wellknown eriminal lawyer; and, though last, not least, Michael Cassius McDonald, who, with Joseph Chosterfield Mackin, Carter H. Harrison, and Austin Doyle, runs the Democratic machine in Cook County. Gen. Stiles showed that the names of Michael Cassius and the other Democrats referred to above were on forfeited bail-bonds, and held them responsible for an attempt to defraud the county-Mike was in the hall, and when Gen. Stiles got through he took the platform and denounced the orator of the evening, and condemned the Democratic managers for giving him an oppor-tunity to denounce as good a Democrat as he was. episodes of the Democratic campaign. The wolf cannot lie down with the lamb, nor can den. Stiles and Mike McDonald agree in politics r in many other things as well. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., who seems

to be a much more warm-blooded person than his father, and who is also credited with more his father, and who is also credited with more brains than his progenitor, has announced his intention to vote for Gen. Garfield. He addressed a large meeting of independent voters at New York hast evening, and gave reasons for the faith that is in him. Mr. Adams commenced by saying that he supported Tilden four years ago. He then referred to the Administration of President Hayes, which he warmly eulogized, and hoped that the next four years' Administration would be a continuance of that of the last four. He spoke in terms of praise of the intelligence, capacity, and honesty of Gen. Garfield, gence, capacity, and honesty of Gen. Garfield and said that he had given evidence while leader of his party in the House of Representative that went to prove him an able, wise, and conscientious statesman. He condemned the Democratic party for its vagaries. on the currency question, its failure to do anything towards the revision of the tariff during the six years it has had power in the Lower House of Congress, its extravagance in making appropriations for so-called inter-improvements, and its obstruction of the forms sought to be inaugurated by Preside Hayes. Mr. Horace White and Prof. Seelye, tion of the re Amherst Coilege, also addressed the meeting

CARTER HARRISON VS. THE UNITED

STATES. Carter Harrison has undertaken to play the part of partisan dictator. He has sanced, if not ordered, the police force of the city to become Democratic partisans, and accomplices of the pimps and brothel-keepers, gambling dens and rum holes, to defeat an nonest election by stuffing the registry lists. One of the Supervisors of Election appointed by the United States Court, while in the discharge of his official duty, was brutally interfered with by one of these South-Tow doggery-keepers, and when he appealed to a policeman present to remove the drunken disturber and to protect the Supervisor the policeman sided with the bummer. As a result of the mêlée that ensued, the policeman arrested the Government officer, kept him in the station over night, then had him tried before a superserviceable, partisan city Justice of the Peace, and fined for discharging his duty. Upon the Supervisor refusing to pay the unlawful ine, he was taken to the Bridewell and there imprisoned, the policemen removing him to the prison refusing to release him upon a writ of habeas corpus granted by the United States Court! All the parties to this highnanded outrage were officers of the city eting under Mayor Harrison. Yesterday

rom his duty an officer acting by authority f the United States! The first thing asked was a postponeme of the case until after the election, in order give the Mayor and his allies an oppor unity to make further war upon the United States Supervisors, but Judge Drummon refused this, giving the city until Saturday to make answer for the misconduct of it

the Supervisor was brought before Judge Drummond, and the law officers of the city

appeared there to defend, in the name of th

In the course of the hearing Judge Drum-mond pretty clearly notified the Kentucky bulldozer playing Mayor that there was a superior authority known to the law, and that an act of Congress was not to be nullified even by Carter H. Harrison, of Kentucky. The representative of the Mayor took the ground that the pers aggrieved had been fined and imprisoned by Justice of the Peace, and that the judicial action of that Court could not be reviewed by the United States Circuit Court, and, further, that the Supervisors were under the peace laws of the city, and Federal laws could afford them no protection in the alleged violation of such laws. To all of which Harrisonian-sovereignty twaddle Judge Drum mond answered:

risonian-sovereignty twaddle Judge Drummond answered:

The case proceeds on the assumption that Geisler was arrested for some act done by him as a Supervisor. The act of Congress especially provides for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus where a man has been arrested and imprisoned for an act done under a law of the United States. He alleges that while in discharge of his duties as Supervisor—appointed under a law of the United States Congress—he was arrested. This statement of the case brings it under the laws for the protection of the rights of electors. Congress had the right to pass the laws regulating the election of Representatives. The election takes place under the Jurisdiction of the State and United States. The United States has the right to see that the man appointed to protect the right so see that the man appointed to protect the rights of the electors is protected. This law has not been used till recently, but has been rightly used. Although the election takes place under State laws, Congress can enact and prescribe rules as to registration of electors where Representatives are to be elected.

Mr. Cameron—That is not denied.

Judge Drummond—It could not be successfully. When these Supervisors are appointed, no State court or law can interfere with them in the discharge of their duties. This case has been argued in the assumption that Geisler was acting as a properly-appointed Supervisor in the line of his duty, and this Court has the right to interfere with any State Court that interferes with him. It breaks down the law of Congress raised for the protection of electors. It is hardly a debatable question, although the counsel was allowed to argue it. This Court has a right to inquire into the fact. The very question is whether the magistrate had the right to try the party. He had no jurisdiction. If the decision of the State Court were conclusive the party could be imprisoned indefinitly, but the Federal laws give the United States Court right to inquire summarily (fölst Sec.).

It will be seen that Judge Drummond doe not recognize Harrison as either the exclusive or the superior ruler of this part of the United States. The "sovereignty" of Chicago over the Nation and the "supremacy" of its Mayor over acts of Congress are not admitted and, therefore, Judge Drummond gave notice that these Supervisors had been legally appointed, under a constitutional law of the Nation, and were to be protected in the exercise of their powers and duties, the objection or interference of the Mayor, his police, the Justices of the Peace, and all other persons or bodies, to the contrary notwithstanding. This notice is of a character which no police man can afford to disregard. His violation o the law of Congress is a personal offense, to be punished as such, and can in nowise be excused or extenuated by claiming to act under the authority of Mayor Harrison or any Justice of the Peace. The authority of the United States must be maintained, and those who treat it with contempt must be

punished as the law provides. In the contest for sovereignty on the part of Carter Harrison, the United States seem to have the law on their side, and it may so happen that any further attempt on his part, directly or through his policemen, to nullify the law of Congress and assert his own supremacy may result in unpleasant conse quences to those who obey his unlawful orders, if not to the self-styled sovereign of Chicago who may issue those orders.

Ar the Cincinnati Convention, where Han cock was nominated for President, Mr. Waterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was Chairman of the Committee and author of the Democratic platform. In the same Courier-Journal of Oct. 18, discussing a reported strike by the deck-hands and others employed on the river boats at New Orleans, is asserted the Southern and Democratic mode of dealing with free laborers and free men. Here is the Democratic plan, stated by the Democratic platform-maker:

Let all boats plying the Lower Mississippi and landing at New Orleans quit running for thirty or sixty days. Give the rascals to understand that they can neither rule nor rul. Let the wheels of commerce and trade all along the Mississippi be brought to a standstill, to a deadlock, and it won't be long before the States take the matter in hand and establish laws regulating the price of labor. There is no use encouraging such rascally oppression on the part of men who would 'ride a willing horse to death.' Starve them out by tyring up the boats and stopping all river business until they are willing to work under contract for fair living wages. Then if they want to 'jump,' lot 'om jump. Try 'em before the United States Court for muliny and send the guilty ruscals to the Pentinniary, where labor is cheap, and they'll get more hard-tack and sone-belly to eat and less pie and turkey. ratic mode of dealing with free labo

nd State laws "regulating the price of labor." That is the plan of dealing with workingmen proposed by the author of the Hancock platform. Hard-tack and sowbelly for laborers, and less pie and turkey.

HANCOCK AND JEFF DAVIS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Every man who shall vote next Tuesday for Presidential Electors should remembe that Gen. Hancock was once at New Orleans as quast Military Governor of the States of Louisiana and Texas. Early in the campaign the Democrats seemed particularly anxious that this circumstance should be kept prominently before the people; they have not been so urgent in the matter of late. It is, and has been all along, in the interest of the Republicans that Hancock's career at New Orleans should be remembered. It has been brought to mind very vividly by an old subscriber to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press who has discovered a copy of that paper printed in 1868 which concopy of that paper printed in 1868 which contained the following significant dispatches:

New Onleans, March 5, 1868.—Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.—The Republican State Committee, in a meeting to-night, resolved:

That we are in full sympathy with Congress in its efforts to enforce the laws, and compel public officers, even the President himself, to obey them.

That cheers which were given to Jeff Davis and simultaneous recognitions of Gen. Hancock by Rebel fire companies yesterday, were insuiting to the fing of our country, and to the gallant soldiers who fought to defend it.

That we recommend to Congress and Gen. Grant the immediate removal of Gen. Hancock, and that we repart cheers for him and Jeff Davis by the same men as sufficient cause for removal.

Gen. Hancock and Jeff Davis were seen in the same carriage to-night.

same carriage to-night.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day.
Gen. Steedman made a violent speech, sustaining Johnson, and indicating force as the only means of resistance to Congress.

HANCOCK'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1868.—Gen. Hancock, in a dispatch to Gen. Grant, asks to be relieved from command of the Fifth Military District, in view of the non-concurrence of the latter in his administration of affairs. The request will be presented to the President.

HANCOCK WANTS TO BACK OUT. WASHINGTON, March 8, 1868.—Hancock, in newing his request to be relieved, based in the ground that his sense of self-respect im A. J.'S CATSPAW MUST STAY IN THE PIRM

The request will be denied, as there is no officer of proper rank to succeed him. The above dispatches give a very fair idea of the impression which Hancock's conduct made at the time upon the Union-loving people in that city. The South was then in the throes of reconstruction. There was a desperate struggle between the Congress on the one side, seaking to defend and protect the freedmen and the Union whites, and the layor, the attempt to browbeat and drive off Rebel element of the South backed by his Accidency Andy Johnson on the other side seeking to restore the ante-bellum supremacy of the Confederate leaders. Congress had passed a series of laws, of which Trumbull in those days proudly claimed to be the author, that were designed to insure equal rights to all men who had not forfeited their citizenship by treason. The ex-Confederates resisted these laws, and had already inaugu rated the system of terrorism and "nigger killing" which they have since developed to such perfection. Acting-President Johnson laws by every means his position enabled him to employ. He removed Gen. Sheridan from command at New Orleans because ted upon the enf the laws, and he appointed Hancock in order to encourage and assist the neutralization of Sheridan's work and the nullification of the laws of Congress. Before Hancock proeeded to the South he made a speech in Washington, in which he committed himself to Johnson's policy. He went to New Orleans confessedly as Johnson's tool. How abjectly he did the work that was expected from him is very well told in the above brief dispatches. He made himself conspicuous by his association with the Rebels who were resisting the law. He advertised his mission by riding in the streets with Jeff Davis. He was so unfair to the men who had fought for their country that they passed resolutions demanding his removal for their own protection. The anditions at that time were very different from the present conditions. It was a question then whether any odium should attach to treason, and Hancock took the negative of that proposition. It was a question whether the Rebels should resume their former tyranny over the emancipated slaves and the white Unionists, and Hancock took the affirmative of that proposition. He exercised his extraordinary military power to remove officers who would execute the United States laws, and to appoint others who would defy and nullify those laws. He continued this course until his further service in the "Lost Cause" became offensive enough to be brought home to him, and then he asked the privilege of sneaking out of the place where he had acted as the pliant tool of the irreconcilables. This is the episode in Hancock's career which made him a standing Presidential candidate for the Democrats and finally secured him his nomi-

HARRISON'S CIRCULAR. The unscrupulous and bulldozing character of the Kentucky gentleman occupying the Mayor's chair is illustrated by a circular which he has issued in the shape of a lithograph impression of an autograph letter, signed by himself and by Austin J. Doyle, his tool in the Police Department, as Secretary. This circular contains as many false asseverations as there are sentences. It sets forth (1) that Harrison "has received encouraging advices from all parts of the State, and is convinced that, if proper efficient work is done on election-day, Cook County will give a sufficiently large majority to redeem the State from Republican rule, and give its Electoral vote to Hancock "; (2) that Garfield "favors Chinese immigration"; (3) that the "Republican County Board has sought to disfranchise the honest working people of Chicago in not affording them equal facilities for voting with those enjoyed by the nch and powerful"; (4) that, "in pretending to favor a protective tariff, their [the Republican] candidate, Garfield, is a member of the famous free-trade 'Cobder Club." Carter Harrison knows that the intimation conveyed by each and every one of

these statements is false.

Harrison has no advices from any part of the State which warrant him in entertaining the smallest hope that Hancock will receive the Electoral vote of Illinois. Such a result might possibly ensue if Harrison could apply his Southern bulldozing tactics successfully here and elsewhere throughout the State. But he cannot. He is perfectly well satisfied in his heart that the State will go Republican by a larger majority than it has given in many years, and yet he makes a reckless, desperate assertion to the contrary. He knows, too, that his statement that the the distribution of the polling-districts is utterly false. It may be that not enough precincts have been established to provide for
the convenient polling of the entire vote; but
the result will show a larger vote in the Republican precincts than in the Demogratic
precincts, and the Republicans will suffer
most of the inconvenience and the bulk of
the loss that may arise from an insufficiency
of polling places.

ot polling-places.

The meanest portions of Harrison's circuar, however, are those in which he refers to Gen. Garfield. Nobody knows better than Harrison that the Chinese cheap-labor letter was a base, dirty forgery. That fact has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of every reading and thinking man. But, knowing this, Harrison nevertheless em-bodies in his autograph circular a statement which conveys the impression that the bogus letter was genuine, and that Garfield enter-tains the set timents therein credited to him, which Harrison knows to be a lie. Harrison is also fully aware of the circum under which Garfield was elected an hon-orary meniber of the "Cobden Club,"—a distinction, by the way, which Harrison would give his eye-teeth to enjoy. The Cobien Club is not exclusively a "tarifffor-revenue-only" organization, as Harrison implies, but an association which is devoted to the study and dissemination of the principles of financial and political economy. Gen. Garfield was elected an honorary member of that Club, without his knowledge or onsent, as a recognition of his eminent services to the cause of honest money and Gov-ernment credit. All this has been explained over and over again. Harrison is familiar with the facts, and yet he resorts to a fraudulent concealment of the truth in orde to make a point among people who do not believe the Democratic platform doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only," which plank Harrison indorses, although his candidate for President, in a fit of fright and timidity, went back on it, to the disgust of his party, and earning the contempt of both sides.

If anything meaner or more fraudulent

than these two references of Harrison to Garfield has been developed by the present ampaign, it has escaped our notice.

Carter Harrison has overreached himself.

He has degraded the office he holds to an exent not reached by any of his predecessors. He has endeavored to introduce intimidation of voters as an element in Cook County politics. He has abused the taxpayers by employing their servants as strikers and blowers for the Democratic party. He has issued a private autograph circular stuffed full of false and malicious statements, and containng not one single truth to redeem it from in famy. He is trying to ride rough-shod over the people of this community, and the defeat of the Democratic local ticket next Tuesday will be in the nature of a personal rebuke. It will virtually consign Mr. Harrison to rivate life for all time to come, unless he shall remove to his native South, where his Bourbon methods may find appreciation and

sympathy. RUSSIA'S WRETCHEDNESS. The administration of Gen. Melikoff in Russia does not seem to have produced those beneficent results which were expected t low from it. It is very difficult to get news from that country as to its real condition, as the Government censorship over the press is absolute, but now and then things leak out hat show a wretched condition of affairs there, and a degree of suffering among the people that threatens general destitution, if not revolution. Nihilism is more quiet in its outward demonstrations of violence, but it till works on secretly, and does not tire public demands for reforms. One of thes demands, calling for a constitution, which has been made several times of late, has at last been met by the Government, not only with peremptory refusal, but with the de cision to suppress all demands for one during the present reign. The made by excellent authority that recently all the editors of St. Petersburg were called before Count Mellkoff, who was recently made Minister of the Interior, and informed that the provincial assembles would be made more real, that the greatest attention would be paid to the material needs of the provinces, and that the action of the police would become more regular, but that the discussion of a constitution, and, still more, demands for one, must cease.

The deplorable condition of Russia, alluded to in the Spectator's statement, is confirmed in so many ways that it may be accepted as fact. The results of the past financial year show that the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts by 2,000,000 rcubles. With regard to the failure of the crops, the Golos, which is not a reactionary paper, but in sympathy with the Government, declares that the coun try, which ordinarily exports 40,000,000 quar ters, will have to buy grain from abroad, and says: "How to feed the peasantry the com ing winter is a problem occupying the attention of the Government, and there is no ground for expecting a good harvest in the future. Thousands of insects defy effort to exterminate, and lie hidden under deep snow until spring enables them to renew their work of destruction." In another very outspoken article the Golos says:

spoken article the Golos says:

Do not the Pharisees see and feel that Russian society is not laboring under any illusion now, that frightful distress is not only knocking at our doors but has already taken triumphant possession of our homes? This is a question that has not been worked up by commissions and sub-commissions, and its name is the economical condition of Russia. We cannot fathom all the depths of this question, but the symptoms are plain and show us whither we are drifting, not by the force of newspaper illusions, but by the fatal force of facts. The price of one franc has already reached 40 kopecks, and one rouble will soon be worth no more than 50 kopecks. American vessels with grain and tallow are arriving at our ports; we begin to buy what we formerly exported. Our position before Europe has changed round, and we are unable to change its money. From all sides comes news of the harvest being below the average, of want and hunger, from which people will become diseased and perhaps die; beetles, worms, and locusts are eating ap the corn: the diminution of cattle surpasses all belief: diphtheria is taking off the growing generation; breadstuffs have already reached five kopecks per pound. Every one feels that Russia does not subsist by the produce of its own land, but is wasting its capital in cutting down wood, selling surplus cattle, pulling straw from its thatched roofs, and depriving itself of its very clothes and shoes.

That there is some powerful agency at work in opposition to the policy of Count Melikoff is shown by the dispatch in our last issue to the effect that he is about to retire to the Caucasus, and that the Committee of Min isters, which is antagonistic to his policy, will be reorganized. The real remedy for the wretched condition of the people of Russia would be the withdrawal of the morbid Emp or, with his morganatic wife, to the Caucasus, and the placing of the reins of power in the hands of the Czarowitz, who is in sympathy with the spirit of modern progress, As there is no likelihood of such a step however, the misery of the people will prob ably continue until a merciful release comes

the Democratic party. He has transferred his Bourbon methods to this city. He has used the power vested in his office to prostitute the employes of this city, who are main-ly supported by Republican taxpayers, to do the dirty work of the "Lost Cause" party. The police, acting under his orders, have gone so far as to interfere with United States Supervisors in discharge of their duty. Disrimination, threats of discharge, intimidation, and even violence have all been employed by Harrison in his management the campaign. When a Border-State Bour-bon can go to such length in political buildozing in a Western city, our people can judge by comparison of the terrorism that is racticed in the extreme Southern States by the ruling class. Mr. Carter H. Harrison, though "a Southern gentleman," has mis-taken his people. Bourbon chivalry is not recognized as supreme in this community. He has not a mass of poor, ignorant, and timorous freedmen to deal with. Bull-dozing will not be effective in Chicago. The methods of the Solid South will excite a degree of indignation and resentment that will rather injure than benefit the Democratic cause, in behalf of which these methods have been invoked. Mr. Carter H. Harrison is not by this means preparing the way for his nomination for President in 1884, as it is understood he tells his intimate friends, nor yet for Governor, nor even for a second term of the Mayoralty of Chicago. He is making himself odious in this community, which has no disposition to submit to nor condone the introduction of bulldozing tactics into local

polities. BRIBERY IN ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The New York World of a recent date prints a letter from England announcing that Oxford is likely to be disfranchised for corrupt practices in the late election, and containing a list of twelve members of Parliament, five Conservatives and seven Liberals, who have been unseated for the same offense. In every case the offense was bribery of electors, and there were several other instances where members were unseated without the constituencies being reported to Parliament by the judges. Some of the disclosures made before the Commissioners are very interesting as showing the extent of the practice of bribery. The World's letter says:

tice of bribery. The World's letter says:

The Mayor of Oxford testified that the majority of the electors looked to being employed as clerks and messengers on election-day, and the Conservative agent finally declared that he had destroyed nearly all of his papers "because they would have disclosed quasi-corrupt transactions." At Sandwich, where in a poil of 1,850 votes a Liberal majority of 440 was converted into a Conservative majority of 300, Mr. Crompton-Roberts' solicitor was summoned and Sir Julian Goldsmid's agent. The former admitted that the election was corrupt and that there had been bribery, though he did not know by whom the money was furnished; the latter that unless a man would spend from £2,000 to £3,000 he had no chance of being elected. "Before the ballot freemen were all paid £1 apiece." At Canterbury the Liberal agent testified that his candidate, Mr. Edwards,—who is now in the United States,—gave him money to be used in bribing poor voters. Mr. Butler-Johnstone, the former Liberal m. P., swore that he had once been elected by corrupt practices; that about 400 voters of 2,700 were corrupt, and that the Liberals and Conservatives had almost concluded an arrangement—in order to save the consistency from being disfranchised—by which the successful Conment—in order to save the consistency from ing disfranchised—by which the successful C servatives were to pay the cost of the petit give Mr. Edwards £1,500, withdraw one memi and let Mr. Butler-Johnstone have the seat

The amounts paid in some cases were ridiculously small as compared with those paid by Democrats in this country. At Macclesfield the Conservative agent bought sixty Liberals at four shillings a head and beer. He purchased altogether 2,678, the most of them at an average cost of about six shillings. It is not stated how much the Professors and Magistrates of Oxford paid. but it is intimated that they were in this dis

graceful business up to their necks It is evident that English politicians, notvithstanding the severity of election penalties, are no novices in corrupt practices at the polls. And yet as compared with the ballot-box corruptions practiced by the Democrats of this country they are far behind secret of colonizing voters and of transporting thugs and bummers from one city to another in droves and voting them. They have not yet heard of the neat little tissue-paper fraud so successfully practiced by the Democrats in South Carolina. They have not yet found out the familiar counting-out process so well known to Tammany. They have not yet learned the methods of terrorism, ostracism, and bulldozing that are so familiar to South ern Democrats, nor have they found out, by combining all sorts of villainous practices how to completely disfranchise a party in one-half of Great Britain as the Democratic party has done in this country. Nor have they yet discovered how to add forgery to bribery. They have much to learn yet.

GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD made a stirring speech to the veterans of Eric County at Buffalo Saturday night. Hig last words were a very eloquent comparison of the Ohio and Indi-ana elections and their results with the effects of a storm in the Alps. He was caught once and imprisoned for three days in a little but far up among the mountains of Switzerland. The third day the guide called him, and showed him the mists breaking and the great curtain lifting.
"So," he said, "the storm of popular excitement has swept the States of Ohio and Indiana. The mists and fogs have run so dense that earnest men the broad land over held their that earnest men the broad land over held their breath and waited. No man dared to venture prophecy, no man could look into the thick uncertainty. But when the election had passed and the retuins began to come in, I seemed to stand again on that well-remembered Alpine pass, Montigny and Chamount. Up the mists have risen, and I can see the Mont Blanc of the Solid North rising calm, serone, and majestic, white with the free ballots of a free people, and radiant with the assured sunlight of contentment, peace, and prosperity. As then I looked to the south, so now again I look, and under this sunlight I see that South, as in prophetic vision, peaceful and beautiful, better for the storming, better for the clearing, and yet to be one with us in a common and assured prosperity." one with us in a common and assured prosperity.

"JAYHAWKER," the independent and trustworthy correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, sends that paper from Indianapolis a truthful account of the situation in that State. He scouts the idea that the Republicans carried the State by fraud, and reports tha following conversation with Capt. Fitzgrobon, a reliable and well-known Democrat, who has access to the councils of the State Central Committee:

"Captain, let me ask you a question: Do you believe, from all the information you can get,—and I know that you have access to the councils of the State Central Committee,—that Hancock will carry Indiana?"

"Well, no, I don't think he will; but I would not say that for publication."

"Well, no, I don't think he will; but I would not say that for publication."

"Why won't you say it?"

"Because such statements discourage the voters, keep them from the poils, and break up party organization."

"What beside the October election if any-"JAYHAWKER," the independent and

"What beside the October election, if any-thing, makes you think the Republicans will carry the State in November?"

"I am not a politician, and perhaps have no right to criticise, but I do it. First, we have no money to put in the canvasa."

"Then the plan is to let the canvass run it-self?" self?"
"That's about the size of it. Perhaps the people may rally without organization, but it is certain that money is a great help to organization. But we cannot really expect men to spend money when it looks like throwing it away."

ably continue until a merciful release comes to them in his death, unless their condition to the marrant him in entertaint in the smallest hope that Hancock will release the test of Illinois. Such a sult might possibly ensue if Harrison ald apply his Southern bulldozing tactics coessfully here and elsewhere throughout of State. But he cannot. He is perfectly ill satisfied in his heart that the State will Republican by a larger majority than it is given in many years, and yet he makes a kless, desperate assertion to the contrary. Knows, too, that his statement that the mocrats have not been fairly treated in

great work, and echoed, "I am the only here a Gettysburg." The Catholic priests of Brooky subscribed for and read the biography, and directed their "people" to present the General with a cane inscribed: "The Victor of Gettysburg." But in accepting the precious memens the darling tribute to heroism, the fat and fat General ways meekly: "There were many Generals and many victors in that bloody struggia. It is about time for him to dispute the proposition of another of his biographers that he is the descendant of John Hancock of Revolutionar fame.

Mr. HARRISON has lost his bearings. That's what is the matter with him. He is trying to in troduce in Chicago the Southern Plan, which learned in Bourbon County, Kentucky. There a considerable difference between Bour bon County, Kentucky, and Cook County, Ill nois. In the former a man a almost anything, if he votes the cratic ticket. In the latter a man may v cratic ticket. In the latter a man may yots any ticket he pleases, but can't buildoze his fellow citizens with policemen or bribe them with city offices. Mr. Harrison is attempting to do her what he would not dare to attempt even a Bourbon County, Kentucky. The example of his brethren still farther South has corrupted his He winks at, if he does not encourage, a schem to carry Cook County by mammoth frauds. To practice is justly popular in the Selid Sont where the poor and ignorant mans (made so by slaveholding Democratic cannot to the Republican ticket and have their vote counted. But the masses Mr. Harrison is tryle to cheat of their votes this time are not poor ignorant, and will not be frightened or d frauded. He is at the head of the rabble, and the brains, intelligence, and "chivalry" are on the other side. They will put a heavy hand on

Ar the late election in Georgia Colquitt received 760 votes and Norwood 1,422 in Chabham County (Savannah). There are 5,000 colored and 3,000 white voters in the county. Why dis the colored men, as if by common consent, absent themselves from the polis? In the same county, strange to say, none but white men are ever drawn to sit on juries. From term to term one man acts as the foreman of the jury, and the same panel of professionals is drawn, though the Constitution of the State provides that appears on shall serve more than fourteen days in the year. Colored men and women are arrested on all sorts of trumped-up charges and are sent to the Penitentiary for seven, ten, or twenty to the Penitentiary for seven, ten, or twent years. But they never see the inside of the prison walls. They are taken by the c for prison labor as soon as they leave the corroom, and are kept in the severest slavery til their terms expire. Irons are put arous their legs and necks, and they are worked in the iron or coal mines, where they live and a wretchedly. These facts are brought out, a in Republican campaign documents, but in testimony of one wing of the Democracy against the other.

THE career of William R, Grace, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, say the New York Tribune, has been investigated with results that are very unfavorable to Mr. Grace. He was forced by the New York Barry of Underwriters to give up his commission at their agent at Callao, Peru. This scale was taken by the Reard on the reports of seven their agent at Callao, Peru. This action was taken by the Board on the reports of agents who had been sent to Callao to examine list the truth of grave charges of irregularities in connection with the agency. Among these was the insuring of a rotten old hulk called the Mary, which, there was much evidence to show had been sent to see with the purpose of sinking her and defrauding the underwriters. Further inquiry into Mr. Grace's naturalization shows that there is reason to doubt its legality, and there is ground for thinking that he deceived the Cont. Mr. Grace's brief but costly Receivership of the Continental Life-Insurance Company has also been looked into, and it is shown that he succeeded in getting large sums for very small ceeded in getting large sums for very small services, that he was extravagant in his man-agement, and altogether that the policyholders have much reason to regret his appointment.

THE Democratic National Committee an THE Democratic National Committee are bending every energy to the work of circulating, in every part of the country, a mostroed lie, a base forgery. Democratic lawyers in the City of New York are springing with alacrity to the defense of the forger,—trying to save his from the just penalty of his felony. The Cot County Democratic Committee, with Harman at their head, are circulating this forger, as swearing that it is genuine. The buildness thing as Mayor of Chicago discharges pelicensa who refuse to spend the time they owe to the city in Democratic canvassing, and threatent to city in Democratic canvassing, and the hold the polls in the interest of the De hold the polls in the interest of the Democratic party, by force! The Democratic party South holds haif-a-dozen States under the heal of Ku-Klux bands and red-shirt clubs. These are Democratic methods or tactics. The Democratic party affronts every sense of common decoser. It is a menace to law and order. It threatens the peace of the country. It is an organish moo. It is without shame as it is without hous. It is a great sore upon the body politic. It is sails our free institutions, by fraud and crims at the Robellion assailed them with the sword.

THE New York Times for Wednesday prints a list of campaign speakers in that State for the week. No fess than 150 distinct speechas covering every county in the State, were as nounced for yesterday alone. Among the speakers were Rescoe Conkling, Ben Harrison, Luis Barber of Maine, J. R. G. Pitkin, William McKinley, B. K. Bruce, Emery A. Storrs, W. W. Hicks, S. B. Dutcher, E. W. Stoughton, Fed Douglass, George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, W. B. Woodlin, George A. Sheridan, E. G. Lapham, J. C. Brandagee, Jim Wood (the Irish miner), A. J. Dittenhoefer, Stewari L. Woodford, Martin I. Townsend, and John J. Quaries,—certainly a very remarkable list. It the Republicans do not carry New York next Tuesday it will not be for want of work. Tuesday it will not be for want of work.

HOBART S. BIGELOW, the Republican can-HOBART B. BIGELOW, the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, is one of the most popular men in the State. He had been elected to various offices, notably that of Mayor of New Haven and member of the Legislature, by Democratic votes. The New Haves Register (Dem.), in acknowledging his election is 1875, said:

1875, said:
Hobart B. Bigelow, the Republican Repressibative-elect, was perhaps the strongest man in their ranks under all the circumstances, for is possesses every element of popularity, and is tolerant gentleman. Like Gen. Merwin, he is calculated by personal qualities to draw nearly strainst party lines, and there was evident as gacity in his nomination.

Altogether the Republican outlook in Connecticut is very bright.

LET Chicago policemen beware how they attempt to execute the orders of Mayor firrison directing them to prevent Republican from exercising the right of suffrage fully, freely, and fairly in this city next Tuesday. It they shall dare to commit a crime against the majesty of the people, they will be locked up by order of the courts of the United States. Where is the wretched servant of the buildoxing Mayor who dares strike down a legal citizen in the sai of offering to deposit his ballot in the sacred un which must hold the true expression of the people's will? "It were better for him that a mill stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

THE New York Sun has not been I THE New York Sun has not been regarded as distinguished for overscruptures in the matter of political methods. But Mr. Dana is ashamed of the Philip forger, and ashamed of Barnum and the Democratic Retional Committee for supporting it. "Lepronis the word he uses to characterize the sot of the whole batch of rascals. Indeed all bones men scorn them. But Hancock is whent, and this silence is more damning to his fair fame than all his foolish letters. Hancock may be very vain; doubtless he is very vain. But he is not proud. A proud man would hasten to denounce the villatin who seeks to advance his cause by forgery. cause by forgery.

CABTER H. HARRISON will undertake to prevent Republicans from voting in Chicagonext Tuesday, by an order directing the police to sustain the Democratic party in storming each polling-place in the city, and thereafter holding it with a solid line of Democrata, will he? We should dearly love, to use a siang phrase, to see the thing he'll do it with. If he attempts this desperate deed he'll wish before Tuesday night that he had forged a Chinese letter on Garfield, been convicted of the crime, and safely housed in the Penitentiary away from the wrath of the people.

Ir is said that the Garfield-Morey letter foregry of the miscreant Philp is not his first felonious act. It is charged that in 1876 in a Convention of the Democracy of Kings County. New York, in the course of a sharp coutes

prung upon the Convention as petition purporting to be sign itisens of Brooklyn. It was a sined that many of the signature tained that many or to signate and Philp was pointed out as the nothing strange in this, since beginning to every secondrelly is a little queer that. Judge Vee been so prompt to put in an appeal for Philp. Did Judge Veeder to the petition of the property of the petition ion as Surrogate in 1876? If cultarly appropriate that he si defense, now that the scamp forgery in a still more importa-

THE flexibility of the Den rinciples in this campaign is hese lines:

West.
In all the elections routed, again forth,
To hit the tariff in the South—
North.
It dodges here, and dodges the half and half.
And aims to hit it if a deer, to

GEN. HANCOCK has contr ease in Col. Forney's biography that veracious chronicler state cock) was the only hero of Getty gock) was the only here of detay will no doubt challenge the ma him the its direct to mortal con-cock, having under the code di of weapons, /will select pens. proves as deadly to Forney as it there will be nothing but ink-combatants after the inky fray,

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grape-vine express the followi To William H. English—My Dr. seems to be an impression that I the Democratic platform. I am American to ever do that. As question, I am ready to take think it should be ignored by all local issue. Very truly yours. W.

Ir will be a hard fight in C time, and no mistake. Busin up their places and give their c stand at the polls all day. T body-guard of not less than 100 each poll in the city from the elosing. There are lat polls, and ber of the body-guard should no

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STAY at the polls all day. PERSONAL "John Kelly always was anyhow."-S. J. Tüden.

Bernhardt will not visit "So much for bucking cago man remarked after settle his losses in the pork d "What does France need don Times. Soap may not be to this question, but it won't d
"The Spirit of the Demo the heading to a column in This is a very high-toned na "He was a kind parent and had three horses that considered about the right this in Kentucky.

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the sad passages in her life
Ruskin. This is true. The m
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covered another race-horse
last number of the Louisvill
saims an editorial headed "P
The will of the late I will The will of the late Lyd Boston, gave \$2,000 to the Han College in Virginia and distramong some half-dozen char The New York police give McGant, one of the most skill country, is at large, a rewistered for his arrest. We ma looks like a dead sure thing

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It is charged that in 1878, in a of the Democracy of Kings County, a the course of a sharp contest for the of winds are a supported by a petition purporting to be signed by prominent eltisess of Brooklyn. It was afterward ascertained that many of the signatures were forged, and Philp was pointed out as the forger. There is nothing strange in this, since there must be a beginning to every scoundrelly career. But it is a little queer that Judge Veeder should have been so prompt to put in an appearance as coungel for Philp. Did Judge Veeder know that Philp forged signatures to the petition for his nomination as Surrogate in 1876? If he did, it is pentitivity appropriate that he should hasten to his

entiarly appropriate that he should hasten to his defense, now that the scamp is arraigned for forger in a still more important case of office-hunting—the office-hunting of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. THE flexibility of the Democratic party's

e inces: occacy at the money plank, its shotgun brings to rest, it inflation in the East—contraction in the elections routed, again they bring it forth, To hit the tariff in the South-free-trade in the North.
It dodges bere, and dodges there, its game of half and half, and aims to hit it if a deer, to miss it if a calf.

GEN. HANCOCK has contradicted that pas in Col. Forney's biography of him is which veracious chronicler states that he (Han-) was the only hero of Gettysburg. Forney sock was the only here of detry sorts.

will no doubt challenge the man who has given him the lie direct to mortal combat, and Hancock having under the code duello the choice of weapons, will select pens. And if the per proves as deadly to Forney as it has to Hancock

ROGER A. PRYOR, the ex-Rebel, defended ROGER A. PRYOR, the ex-Rebel, defended the forger Philp, and at the conclusion of the first day's legal proceedings the rascal's pals gave three cheers for Hancock. Thus the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was appropriately crucified between two thieves,—the thief who tried to steal the Government of the United States by robellion, and the thief who tried to steal away Gardeld's good name by forgery. Twas a veritable witches' hell-broth

In strict accord with the eternal fitness o Is strict accord with the eternal fitness of things, when Philip, the forger of the alleged gardeid-Morey letter, was leaving the court-room on Wednesday, his sympathizers gave three cheers for Hancock, thus associating the name of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency with treachery, meanness, and crime, in the person of the villain who retired arm-in-arm with the ex-Bebei Roger A. Pryor.

THE Buffalo Commercial has received by

er: To William H. English-MY DEAR SIR: There seems to be an impression that I am running on the Democratic platform. I am too sound an American to ever do that. As for the tariff question, I am ready to take both sides, but think it should be ignored by all good men as a local issue. Very truly yours, W.S. HANCOCK.

Ir will be a hard fight in Cook County this time, and no mistake. Business-men must shu up their places and give their cierks a chance to stand at the poils all day. There should be a body-guard of not less than 100 Republicans at each poil in the city from the opening to the closing. There are 182 poils, and the total num-ber of the body-guard should not, therefore, be

Mr. HARRISON is convinced that, "if proper, efficient work is done, Cook County will give a sufficiently large majority to redeem the State from Republican rule and give its Electoral vote to Hancock." Who has convinced him? Mike McDonald? And does he consider forgery and A PROMINENT merchant, while his name

South Division precincts on Tuesday last, re-marked that "he hadn't voted for twenty years"; that "his last vote was cast for Bell and Ev-

UNITED STATES Supervisors may arrest any policeman, or Mayor Harrison himself if he attempts to interfere with the Federal Election laws next Tuesday. There will be a higher power than the City Government of Chicago repre-sented at each poil next Tuesday.

THERE is nothing discouraging in the registration. The increase has been greatest in the Republican wards. Besides, an increase in the vote usually gives more to the majority party than to its opponent, and the Republican is the majority party in this county.

SUPPORT the Federal Election laws and officers, and teach Mr. Harrison to keep his hands off the ballot-boxes. This is not a city election, and city officers should have no more to do with it than any private citizen, except to

Ou! tell us a story of Rorey O'Morey, And now your story's begun;
Then tell us another of Philp and his pother,
And now your story is done.

Some Republicans in the Eighteenth Ward will die happy if the Hatch House gang sleeps off its drunk in the Cook County Jail Tuesday

Turk Forgery party is also the Repeaters' party, the False Naturalization party, the Tissue-Ballot and Shotgun party. Look out for them.

THE Democratic party, not content with forging a title to respectability for itself, must also forge a slander against its opponents.

REBUKE corruption, ballot-box stuffing, police fraud and interference next Tuesday by soting the straight Republican ticket.

Take plenty of sleep Saturday night an Sunday, but be at the polls Tuesday morning by daybreak, and stay there till night.

A LEGAL registration has no terrors for Republicans; but an illegal voter is prima facle a Democrat. Look out for them. The penalty for uttering a forgery is as evere as that for committing a forgery.

Will he be "a good enough Morey until

THE Forgery party never can control this

STAY at the polls all day. PERSONALS.

"John Kelly always was a horrid thing,

Bernhardt will not visit Georgia. The peo-ple there are too familiar with Mr. Stephens. "So much for bucking ham," as the Chiago man remarked after drawing a check to ettle his losses in the pork deal.

What does France need?" asks the Lon-ton Time. Soap may not be the right answer to this question, but it won't do any harm. "The Spirit of the Democratic Press" is the heading to a column in the New York Sun. This is a very high-toned name for sour-mash. "He was a kind parent, a good citizen, and had three horses that could beat 2:30," is considered about the right thing for an obituary in Kentucky.

People talk feelingly of the troubles of En-riand, seeming to forget that right here in Amer-ica there is an apparently well-organized move-ment to start another base-ball league.

Woman naturally shrinks from exposing sad passages in her life to the world," says skin. This is true. The most smiling face at he party often conceals a broken bustle. We are inclined to think that they have dis-overed another race-horse in Keutucky. The set number of the Louisville Commercial con-tains an editorial headed. "Presential con-The will of the late Lydia Maria Childs, of ston, gave \$2,000 to the Hampton Agricultural liege in Virginia and distributed \$9,000 more many some half-dozen charitable institutions. The New York police give notice that John Gant, one of the most skillful burgiars in the mitry, is at large, a reward of \$250 being ared for his arrest. We may be wrodg, but it has like a dead sure thing for the officers to We each of us sailed in a tiny skiff

Alone through the waves of the world With a merry laugh was the rudder set And the snow-white sail unfurled. Oh, where was the port our bark should make

Oh, where was the port our bark should make?
We smiled at the voyage before us,
When a cloudlet flitted across the sun
And its shade fell darkly o'er us.

—From the Pennsylsonia Dutch of J. W. Forney.
The story of Kellogg's woolng is as follows: She was singing the part of Filing in
"Mignon," where, in the second act, 'she has to
open soveral billets. One of these missives
proved to be an eloquent letter of eight pages
from a Marquis who has long been in love with
her, in which he once more pressed his suit in
burning accents. The pretty ruse was a success, and now it is an open secret that the great
American artist has given her hand and her
heart to the lover who has wooed her since the
early spring.

Underneath the oaken table with its legs of ebor hue, In between the gaudy slippers of the editor s

new,
Sat the dainty wicker basket, with bright thoughts so oft replete,
Poems, stories, tales of travel, and the gush of maidens sweet.

All without was cold and dreary, storm-cloud lingered in the sky.

As a rosy-cheeked young maiden mounted up
the stairs so high,

Bound to have her poem printed or find out the

'I was raised," she said, "near Lacon, and a poem here I sent, Full many a weary month ago, entitled 'Cecil It was of a lovely beiress, tall and stately, proud With a wealth of wavy tresses like a stream of

"Mamma said 'twas just too sweet for any earthly bit of use.

I that I could make a lot of money writing, if

So I sent it to your office on the eighteenth day of May.

Telling you to please remit a check for fifty in

Blandly smiled the man who edits as the baske out he kicked,
Saying: "Plunge your arm in there, my lass, and
freely take your pick;
With the ordinary poets I am mild, for pity's

sake, But for adamantine nerve and cheek you fairly

Down the long and lonely stairway went the maiden's little feet, While the briny tears welled up into her little eyes so sweet. In his room the brawny editor a fresh cigar did light, Nor wist he of the saddened heart his words had

CRIMINAL NEWS.

made that night.

MISSOURI MURDERS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, MARYVILLE, Mo., Oct. 28.—The prelim marryllle, Mo., Oct. 28.—The preliminary trial of Albert Talbott, charged with the murder of his father, Dr. P. H. Talbott, in this county, on the 18th of fast September, and Mrs. Talbott, her son Ed, and their hired man Henry Wyeth, arrested as accomplices, terminated to-night and resulted in the Talbott boys and Wyeth being bound over without ball, and Mrs. Celle Talbott, wife of the murdered man, held in \$1,000 ball to await trial at the Circuit Court the coming term. No event for years has created such an excitement in this city as this trial, the court-room being packed with spectators during the three days it has been in progress. Detective Brighton, who worked up the case, when put on the stand worked up the case, when put on the stand testified that the Talbott boys, whose confidence he had previously got disguised as a laborer, had confessed having committed the crime to him; that they had hired him to kill Wyeth, alleging that Wyeth was in the secret of their father's death, and they feared would reveal the same; and further, that he had entered into an agreement with the two Talbott boys to rob a train, mails, and banks. This evidence was, in the main, corroborated by Wilford Mitchell, a brother-in-law of the deceased. Mitchell also testified that Wyeth had told him that he had killed William R. Saunders, who was found dead in this city R. Saunders, who was found dead in this city last spring under very suspicious circumstances; that he and the Talbott boys met Saunders in a house of ill-fame on the night he house of ill-fame on the night he was murdered, Saunders being in an intoxicated condition; that when Saunders left the house to to be followed him to the crossing of the Wabash Road, where he killed him and then robbed him of \$150, and that he divided the money with Ed Talbott.

Henry Wyeth, one of the parties charged with being an accomplice, has confessed to Sheriff Loel that Ed Talbott shot his father, and that the Talbott boys. Ed and Albert, molded the two-ounce buildet which he alleges Ed shot through his father's body.

It is only proper to state in this connection that the Talbott boys state that the hired man, Wyeth, murdered their father, and assert their innocence. nnocence.

The case as it now stands looks bad for the raibott boys, and resolves itself into a simple natter cf. credibility of witnesses. If Brighton, the detective, Mitchell, and Wyeth are

Brighton, the detective, Mitchell, and Wyeth are believed when the case comes up for trial at our Circuit Court, which convenes Monday, Nov. 8, the probabilities are the Talbott boys will have to answer for their crimes with their lives.

A large reward having been offered for the arrest and apprehension of the Doctor's assasins, has led Detective Brighton and his associate, Mitchell, to work up the case, and being interested parties their evidence will be taken with some degree of allowance. MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAPATETES. Ind., Oct. 28.— Much of to-day's time in the Norris and Maher trial was consumed in the examination of Dr. Yount, County Coroner. A portion of the dead man's skull was also brought in during the progress of the evidence, the better to explain the nature of the wounds. The Doctor said the wound on the right side of the head was of itself necessarily fatal.
It was so severe as to cause a depression on the
brain, and one that could not be reached by al skill. The man would remain rational inflammation set in. Any attempt to help until inflatumation set in. Any attempt to help the injured man, by a surgical operation, Dr. Yount testified, would have produced death. The wound was made with a covered instrument of some description, be thought, for the reason that although powerful enough to crush the skull in, it nevertheless did not break the skin over the spot where inflicted.

JEALOUSY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.

Sioux Cirry, Ia., Oct. 28.—A blacksmith named Louis Demars, living at Jefferson, Dak., attempted to shoot his wife yesterday, and then made an unsuccessful effort to suicide, but only shot a hole in his left ear and scalp. The wife had been too intimate with another man.

KILLED IN A QUARREL. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Tom Betts, colored, killed H. T. Moore, white, to-day near Jonesboro. Moore was an old citizen of Clayton County. The dispute was about the proceeds of the sale of cotton. Betts was arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 28.—In the Circuit Court to-day the jury in the case of Jackson Greene, indicted for the murder of Ben Borland in Lonoake County, venue changed to Pulaski, brought in a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

Bosrow, Mass., Oct. 28.—Mrs Gould, Cashier of the defunct Women's Bank, or Ladies' Deposit, has been bailed in \$10,000. BAILED.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

"If We Had Another Week!"

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, Oct. 28.—The Herald to-morro will print an interview with Gov. Seymour on the present campaign. The Herald says: "We print an interesting conversation with ex-Gov. Seymour, in which he declares that if the Democrats had another week they 'Could drive the Republicans out of the canvass on the tariff question.' If this be so the Democrats made a great mistake in not beginning earlier. We have no doubt that if the Democratic party had stood by its platform, and made a vigorous canvass on the tariff question, they could have put their opponents on the defensive, and spiked the tariff battery which has been so fataily opened upon the party, but after the muddle made of the question by Gen. Hancock the lost ground cannot be recovered, certainly not at this late stage, as Gov. Seymour virtually confesses by wishing for another week." vill print an interview with Gov. Seymo

FOREIGN.

A Terrific Gale Along the English and Irish Coasts.

Much Damage Reported at Various Points on Sea and Land.

The Excitement in Dublin and Vicinity Constantly on the In-

More Arrests Ordered and Other Extraordinary Precautions Taken.

War on the Ferry Cabinet Inaugurated by Gambetta's Mouthpiece,

The Cession of Dulcigno No Nearer Consummation than It Was One Month Ago.

The Death of the Czar of Russia Rumored in London Last Night.

Letter from the Marguis of Lansdowne to "The Chicago Tribune."

Three Thousand Miles of Persian Territory Overrun by the Warlike Kurds,

Who Are Engaged in an Indiscriminate Slaughter of the Inhabitants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Floods are reported from Monmouthshire, Oxfordshire, and othe

parts of the country.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

The death is announced of the actor,
Charles Harcourt, of Drury Lane Theatre,
from the effects of a fall through the stage-

STORMY WEATHER.

A terrible northwestern gale was reported from Plymouth last night. Daybreak showed five vessels stranded, but the crews were all

Hamburg, is detained in Plymonth Sound by the weather. The gale is subsiding. A schooner entering the harbor of South Shields foundered, and all hands except the mate were lost. The steamer Trawlop cap-sized while entering the same harbor, and

twelve persons were drowned.

The steamship Neckar, from New York for Bremen, landed at Southampton the survivors of the crew of the British bark Marraret, Capt. Yuill, from Mobile, Aug. 5, for Greenock, which was abandoned, capsized and dismantied. Two lives were lost by the

day in consequence of the storm.

The floods at Leeds have stopped. Several mills and hundreds of persons have been thrown out of employment. since yesterday, and much property has been destroyed. Fully fifty families in the suburbs have been made homeless by the storm.

At Plymouth the brig John May, from Bull

side of the Batten breakwater this morning, and remains there. Capt. Mitchell was the break water. At Bradford there was a heavy rain and

snow storm, and railway traffic was im-At Leicester the rain began to fall Tuesday

At Leicester the rain began to fall Tuesday evening, and has continued since, flooding low-lying districts.

Wenlock experienced thirty-six hours of heavy rain. Many houses were flooded. At 6 p. m. the gas suddenly went out, leaving the whole town in darkness.

At Oldham there was a heavy snow-storm. At South Shields there was a heavy sea. Fishing boats were unable to go out, and ships put back to harbor.

In the Wealds of Sussex low-lying lands present the appearance of lakes, while in Warwickshire the waters in some places extend as far as the eye can reach. Hundreds of acres are submerged, roads are under water, and traffic is much interrupted.

At Selily last evening the barometer fell to 28.60.

EDWIN BOOTH The reopening of the Princess Theatre with Edwin Booth is postponed until the 6th of

MORE CUNARDERS. MORE CUNARDERS.

The Cunard Steamship Company has concluded contracts for the construction of three powerful screw steamships for transatiantic service, the largest to be of steel, 7,000 tons, and 8,500 horse-power, to be called the Aurania; the others to be of 5,000 tons and 4,500 horse-power, and to be called, respectively, the Pavonia and Cephalonia.

THEST VOYAGE.

The steamship Assyrian Monarch, the first of the new steamers to form the "Monarch Line," to run between New York and London, sailed to-day.

IRELAND. A LEGAL BLUNDER.

London, Oct. 28.—It is learned to-night that the case against Mr. Healy turns out to be the biggest sort of a blunder on the part of the Government, and that it is likely the pro-ceedings will be abandoned at once. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is said to be most indignant at the way in which the Gov-ernment has been misled in this matter, as every false move has a telling effect at this critical time. The law officers of the Crown is reported have to-night that they decided to

ARRESTS OF LAND-LEAGUERS immediately. The warrants were issued, and they will be enforced in the morning. It is believed that the arrests will be privately made, but that bail will be taken. Messrs, Parnell and Dillon, it is said, will be the first to be arrested. In view of the threatened secrecy of the proce the Land-Leaguers are naturally greatly excited. The State prosecution will begin formally, it is said, on Tuesday.

AFRAID OF THE CONSEQUENCES. Name by name has been cut from the list of Leaguers to be prosecuted since Saturday, till now it is said that only six remain. All the minor officials of the League have been struck off the list. This vacillation on the part of the Covernment will greatly strengthen the the Government will greatly strengthen the hands of the League. It is stated that the reduction of the number of the accused is, ing to Mr. Forster, on account of the opposition to any prosecution. The rumor of his resignation was more than a conjecture.

The leading Government officials are still as dumb as oysters, and in a star-chamber Government like that of Dublin Castle, official secrets are tolerably safe. With the unsteady conduct of the Executive, the state of the case changes like a kaleidoscope. There is the best authority, however, for stating that the fifteen names which were placed on the list on Saturday were increased to eighteen on Wednesday, and now only six warrants have been made out tonisht. It is confidently expected that they will be executed to-morrow morning.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and Brennan are certain. The rest are doubtful. The Crown has engaged all the leading counsel of the Irish Bar, in order, as is suspected, to prevent the Land League from retaining them.

The Irish Times of to-morrow will state that it is believed to have been determined at a consultation held at the Castle between the Chief Secretary and the law officers of the Crown to

TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS
to carry out the course agreed on for the prosecution of the leaders of the agitation. The leaders of the movement seem aware of the action the Government is about to take, and are quite prepared. They will be formally taken into custody, will be brought before the Magistrate and liberated on bail. It is expected that to-day all the arrangements for the defense will have been completed. According to present arrangements, it is understood that Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Keily will attend the isand-meeting at Tipperary on Sunday afternoon and preceed to Limerick, where Mr. Parnell will speak at a land-meeting on Monday, and will be presented with the freedom of the city on Tuesday.

EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN.

EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN.

To the Western Associated Press.

London, Oct. 28.—There is great excitement in Dublin. It is stated on good authority that warrants have been issued for the further arrest of members of the Land League.

TURKEY. MESSENGER MURDERED.

RAGUSA, Oct. 28.—A messenger sent by Riza Pasha with a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dulcigno, in reference to the cession of that place, has been murdered.

REUNION OF TURKISH PROVINCES.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Aleko Pasha, or, correct ly speaking, the Parliamentary Committee which he suffers to govern the country, has sanctioned the organization of a society for the reunion of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia.

Eastern Roumelia.

WILL NOT GO TO WAR.

PRETH, Oct. 28.—In the Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation to-day Baron von Haymerie, replying to a question, said if, after the settlement of the military details connected with the surrender of Dulcigno, and after the withdrawal of the Turks, Montenegro should not have occupied the debated territory within a certain short period the naval demonstration would cease, and Austria would not participate in any steps which might lead her into further complications or into warlike action against the Porte.

ANOTHER HITCH.

RAGUSA, Oct. 28.—The Prince of Montenegro having refused to transfer the negotiations to Kunia, the Ottoman Commissioner has left that place. Negotiations continue, however, with Riza Pasha.

however, with Riza Pasha.

TURKISH DUPLICITY.

BADSIC, Oct. 28.—Riza Pasha has informed the Montenegrins that the meeting at Kunia must be postponed for a few days, as arrangements for the surrender of Duleigno are not complete. Bozo Petrovic, the Montenegrin commander, will go to camp at Antivari on the 9th inst. to act as a delegate, and to be ready to move his troops the moment he receives the assent of the Turks. No hope whatever is entertained at Cettinje of the Turks being in earnest about the surrender of Duleigno.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Count Von Stolberg Wernigerode opened the Diet to-day.

The Emperor's speech, read at the opening of the Landtag to-day, expresses thanks for the popular manifestation of loyalty at Cologne on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the cathedral. The Cologne on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the cathedral. The estimates for 1881 promise a surplus which will render 14,000,000 marks available for the remission of Prussian taxation. The transfer of private railways to the State has benefited the finances and traffic. The Landtag will be called upon to cooperate in carrying out the economic reforms for the whole Empire.

THE COINAGE LAWS. The Cologne Gazette says: "We are assured that the Government has no intention to make any alteration in the laws relating to coinage."

RESIDENCE INTERDICTED.

The Federal Council, at a plenary sitting yesterday, unanimously adopted the motions of the Governments of Prussia and Hamburg in favor of interdicting, by virtue of the anti-Socialist law, the residence in Hamburg, Altona, Wandsbek, Pinneberg, and Lauenberg and vicinity, of all persons considered to endanger public safety. The order will remain in force for one year, its operation commencing in the Prussian portion of the above described territory from to-morrow.

FRANCE. WAR ON THE PERRY CABINET. WAR ON THE FERRY CABINET.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The journals here have been discussing the speech of Floquet, the Radical Deputy, at Valence, and the mouthpiece of Gambetta. Judging from the tone of the speech, Ferry must not expect a long or quiet term of office, and the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies will be the sig nal for his fall. Floquet reproaches the Cab inet with following a policy of compromise, for which De Freycinet was so severely blanied. He shows favor only to three Gambettist ministers,—Constans, Cazot, and Farre,—who alone are worthy of being spared

Farre,—who alone are worthy of being spared by the Chamber. This means that the same system will be employed against the Ferry Cabinet as against its predecessors. There is little doubt that in the opinion of the Floquet group the fall of the Ferry Cabinet is desirable, firstly, because that Cabinet exists, which is crime gross enough; and, secondly, because it was created apart from the direct influence and permission of the Gambettist group of which Floquet, Brisson, and Allain Farge are the leading members.

WILL BE PROSECUTED. The Government resolved at a meeting of the Cabinet Council to-day to proceed against Gen. Charette for having in a speech at a recent Legitimist banquet at Roche-sur-Yon used language calculated to stir up civil war.

PERSIA.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE KURDS.
TEHERAN, Oct. 28.—It is said the Kurds TEHERAN, Oct. 28.—It is said the Kurds are firing into the Town of Mumyiah, Northern Persia. The Town of Khoi, in the same province, is also threatened. Another body of barbarians destroyed Mahmudjet, two miles from Sainkaleh. Reinforcements of Persian troops on the wayifrom Teheran are a week's journey from Sainkaleh.

TEHERAN, Oct. 28.—There are rumors from Tabriz that the Kurds, under Sheik Abdullah, have taken Urumiah. No further news from the British Consul at Urumiah, the telegraph wires to Khoi having been cut for the last three days.

INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER. INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Meshed states that 20,000 Kurds under Sheik Abdullah are advancing on Tabriz. They are now at Maragha. They have massacred the entire population of So Ul Bolak. The garrison of Tabriz is only 2,000 strong. Reinforcements of 7,000 men, twenty guns, with five Austrian officers, under command of an uncle of the Shah, have been hurriedly sent from Teberan.

incle of the Shan, have been says the first from Teheran.

A dispatch from Teheran says the first Kurd division evaded the Tabriz troops, and has gone south in the direction of Hamadan. The Teheran division has gone to encounter it. The Kurds occupy 3,000 square miles of

CHINA.

RIOT AT CANTON—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH RUSSIA—LI HUNG CHANG. SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—A serious riot oc-curred in Canton on the 15th Inst. between two rival factions of the lower order of natives. French priests who were trying to quell the disturbance were assaulted with missiles by rioters. The military fired one or two volleys and dispersed the mob. Some rioters were killed and one priest was

Reports from Tientsin say that the preparations for war are active, but there is some diversity of opinion among the Grand Council, some arguing that it is better to take the

mands.

Li Hung Chang was recently summoned to Peking, but refused to go, and will not go unless, as on a former visit, his own troops guard the city gates and go with him in great force. It is said he recently visited the King of Corea to open his country to foreigners as the only means of preventing Russia from absorbing it.

A RUMOR. ALLEGING THE DEATH OF THE CZAR. London, Oct. 28.—It is rumored in London -night that the Czar is dead.

LANSDOWNE. MY LORD MARQUIS EXPLAINS JUST HOW HE

MY LORD MARQUIS EXPLAINS JUST HOW HE DOES IT.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.

KENMARE, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1880.—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNG of the 2d of September in which reference is made to the condition of the tenants on my Kerry estate, as described by Mr. Redpath.

The description is summarized in the following terms: "The rules of the estate cause the special

hardships. They prohibit marriages among the tenants, except with the permission of the agents, or the sheltering of any person, whether relative or not, in any cabin on the estate. Tenants' or laborers' children who do marry without permission are ejected at once. The common punishment for sheltering strangers or visitors is a fine of a gale's rent. A gale is half a year's rent. Several deaths have been caused by the operation of these rules. Tenants have been fined for sheltering their own children. Women about to be confined have been turned out to suffer the inclemencies of winter."

Those who read Mr. Redpath's letters in

this country are able to judge for them-selves of the probability of his statements, and can, if necessary, verify them on the The readers of your widely-circulated jour-

nal have no such opportunities, and for their information I ask your permission to make the following observations: No rules "prohibiting marriages" or the "sheltering" of the relatives of the tenant or other persons exist or have existed upon this estate. The fine of a gale of rent is not "a common punishment for sheltering visit-ors or strangers," nor have "several deaths" been caused by the operation of

rules such as the above.

The misrepresentations of which I complain appear to have arisen out of the followng circumstances:
All competent authorities are agreed that man suffering in this country than the mi-nute subdivision of the farmers' holdings.

The effects of the famine of 1848 were most fatal in those districts where the progress of subdivision had been unchecked, and it is in them that the distress which has since visited Ireland has been most severe.

There are in three counties alone about \$4.000 holdings valued of a value of \$4.000 holdings. 54,000 holdings, valued at or under £4 a year. Such holdings are manifestly too small to support a man and his family in comfort and espectability.

Landlords experience the greatest difficulty

in preventing further subdivision; the poorest tenants will, if permitted, often subdivide their holdings among members of their The landlord who has let a farm barely ufficient to maintain one single family, to a single tenant, is surely bound to intervene if

he finds that farm in course of being broken

up into two separate lots and made liable for the support of two separate families. Such intervention on the part of the land-lord has from time to time occurred on this estate, and has usually taken place under some such circumstances as these: A tenant having designated his eldest son as his successor, gets him married and estab-lishes him with his family upon the farm. He afterwards gets a daughter or younger son married and endeavors to establish him or her with a second family upon a part of the land, either in a cow-house or havel unfit object to the arrangement is usually the eldest son, who, in all probability, obtained the hand and fortune of his wife on the express stipulation that he was to succeed to the whole farm, and who sees with dismay the imminent loss of a part of his patrimony, already slender enough.

It is clearly undesirable in the interests of the tenants themselves that the small holdings should become smaller still, or that human beings dependent in a great measure upon a precarious crop should be more closely huddled together than they are at this moment in some parts of Western Ireland.

Where, such subdivision as I have described is attempted in the face of repeated warnings the landlord must either shut his eyes and submit, with the knowledge that the example set will be followed in numberless cases, or he must enforce the so-called estate rule and insist upon the removal of the intruding family. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, LANSDOWNE.

VARIOUS. TYPHOON IN JAPAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The last steamer from Japan brings the news that a typhoon passed over Yokohama on the 20th ult., doing considerable damage to buildings there and in Tokio. The light craft in the bay suffered severely, and a great many lives were lost. The adjoining ports also sustained great loss.

RAILWAY COLLISION. London, Oct. 28.—By a railway collision at Hershal, Belgium, to-day, seven persons were killed and a number injured.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 28.—All the provincial armies will be abolished. A proposal has been made in Congress to grant a subsidy of \$100,000 yearly to Roche's line of steamers between Buenos Ayres and New York.

THE VICEBOY.
SIMLA, Oct. 28.—The Viceroy of India has off this place for Lahore. MADRID, Oct. 28.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Council, at which the King presided. Premier Canovas del Castillo said 15,000 troops in Cuba would probably be disbanded shortly.

PROMISES MISCHIEF. ROME, Oct. 28.—There is every reason to fear that the commemoration of Mentana, Nov. 3, at Milan, may prove seriously mis-chievous, especially if Gen. Garibaldi and MM. Rochefort and Ryat are present.

ELEVATED RAILBOADS.

Boston Will Have None of Them.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Railroad Commissioners to-day decided adversely on the several petitions for elevated railroads, and the community has a happy deliverance from what was last winter looked on as an assured evil. The Board declines to grant such locations as were asked for on the ground that it has no authority to do so. The law is imperative on the Board to grant some locations when the demand is made in proper form, but the restrictions are such that building a road upon any possible location that would be legal would be too costly, and the road itself after it had been constructed would be almost useless. The alarm that was feit by the opponents of the elevated-road nuisance when the recent decision of the Supreme Court was made, lest the promoters of the scheme would carry it through in spite of all opposition, is proved to be groundless. The Board cannot, under the law, grant a location through streets; it cannot, under its general powers, enable a railroad company to take land aiready devoted to public uses. A location cannot be granted at all until an estimate of the cost of construction has been made and a certain percentage of it paid in. Proprietors of land would have a right to claim security for their land damages, and companies must pay for all incidental damage caused property.

Every New-Englander will welcome the Shakers' Sarsaparilla as an old friend, to whom.

Every New-Englander will welcome the Shakers' Sarsaparilla as an old friend, to whom he or some one of his family is indebted for help through the critical periods of sickness and de-bility that come to every one

THE DOYLE BONDS.

Life-History of the Man Smythe. Who Engraved the Plate.

Experts Still Examining the Bogus Bonds in New York.

Preliminary Examination of Doyle in

This City Testerday.

He Is Held in \$20,000, Which He Is Unable to Furnish.

SMYTHE.

Special Dispute to The College Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The confession of Smythe, engraver of the United States counterfeil in Doyle's possession, is said to have been seen by Casiloar, the Chief Engraver of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing, while the latter was in New York. It differs in no essential particular from the statements already published in The Tribuna. Casilear says that Smythe is one of the most celebrated engravers in the country, and he would just as soon have suspected any engraver in the Government service. Smythe, until reconsty, has not been under suspicion. He was a schoolmate of William E. Brockway, and for fifteen years, he says, he has been Brockway's slave. He seems to welcome the opportunity to make a clean breast of his connection with the counterfeiters, and, in the form of affidavits, he has furnished Assistant United States District-Attorney Angell with what promises to be a most interesting history.

Smythe is an educated man, and for some time he has lived in Brooklyn, surrounded by many friends who have long admired his talents. He was known as Charles Smythe to some of these. Smythe is an elderly man of prepossessing appearance. He has confessed to engraving the plate for the counterfeit \$100 bank-note, the six per cent bonds, the seven-thirty bonds which were put upon the market in 1867, and all of Brockway's work. Brockway induced him to do some engraving, he says, fifteen years ago, and when he finished the work he found that he was in the hands of a man with an iron will and a relentless purpose to hold him forever. Brockway laid out the work for Smythe to do, and when he finished the work he found that he was in the hands of a man with an iron will and a relentless purpose to hold him. Brockway began five years ago, it is said, to plan the great bond forgery that he was just bringing to completion when arrested. He chose the 6 per cent bonds, which are redeemable next year, on the theory (which has proved correct) that this year there w

IN NEW YORK.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Oct. 28.—Six of the United States bonds which were found in the possession of Doyle when he was arrested in Chicago last Wednesday were to-day critically examined by expert engravers in the office of Secret Service Officer Drummond here. They are pronounced accomplished forgeries. The Treasury officials in Washington who inspected the fraudulent bonds could only be positive of their character by the detection of duplicated numbers and poorly-executed imitations of the initials of Receiving Clerks in the Treasury Department. When the bonds forged in 1867 were detected, and Brockway was conson married and endeavors to establish him or her with a second family upon a part of the land, either in a cow-house or hevel unfit for a human dwelling, or in the farm-house already inhabited by the tenant's family and that of the eldest son. The first person to object to the arrangement is usually the eldest son, who, in all probability, obtained was then Chief of the Secret-Service Burean was then Chief of the Secret-Service Bureau. He procured a plate which was said to be the one wanted, and sent it to Washington. Ten thousand dollars of the reward promised was given him, and the Government subsequently refused to pay the remainder on the ground that the piate Wood presented was only a copy of the one on which the forgeries were produced. In Treasury circles the impression prevails that the plate wanted is still in the hands of the counterfeiters, and the question is raised whether it was not used in the present forgery. Mr. Drummond discredits this theory, and thinks the new counterfeit was printed upon a plate engraved for that particular work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The examination in the case of William B. Brockway, charged with the forgery of more than \$20,000 in United States bonds, was set down to-day for the 12th of November by United States Commissioner Alien.

DOYLE'S EXAMINATION.

James B. Doyle was taken before Commissioner Hoyne resterday morning, where a new charge was preferred against him,—that of having in his possession, with intent to defraud the United States, forged Government bonds to the amount of \$33,000. The prisoner was accompanied by operative Wallade H. Hall, and the charge was read by Mr. Bowles, the type-writer of the District-Autorney's office.

When this was done, the prisoner, in reply to the usual question by the Commissioner, said that he would waive examination. He had caught a bad cold since his confinement in jail, where he was placed in a damp cell, and did not feel equal to the exertion of undergoing the examination. He hoped that the bail would be fixed at a reasonably low figure so that he might get out of jail.

Mr. Hoyne—"Prom the evidence I have here I cannot fix the bail at less than \$20,000."

"Can't you fix it as half that amount? I can give a bond of \$10,000."

"The amount charged is very large, you see; I can't make the bail any lower."

"Well, I have no suggestions to effer."

Commissioner Hoyne said that the order should stand, and the prisoner was removed from court. He will have to remain in jail for some time yet, as the Grand Jury adjourned only a few days ago and another one will hardly be impaneled before the ist of next January. DOYLE'S EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON.

Land-Office Decision—Treasury Items.
Washington, D. C. Oct. 28.—The Acting Commissioner of the General Land-Office to-day decided that when a person has commenced proceedings for cancellation of homestead entry in order to avail himself of the privileges of the act of May 14, 1880, he has acquired such an adverse interest as will prevent contestee from making payment under the act of June 15, 1880, for the land embraced in the homestead; or, in other words that the right of entry conferred by said act of June 15, 1880, is confined to cases wherein the United States and applicant to purchase are the only parties interested.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 400,000 cunces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans mints.

The excess of exports over imports of merchandise, stated in specie values, for the nine months ending September 30, were \$73,704,90. The excess in the corresponding nine months of 1879 was \$164,082,386. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and builtion during the nine months ending September 30, 1880, was \$29,529,705; corresponding months of 1879, \$25,481,739.

TEMPERANCE.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union.
Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribuna.
Bosrox, Oct. 28.—The second day's session of the Convention of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union was more largely attended, but the proceedings were not so interesting as on the first day. The morning was occupied with the presentation of outline reports on a great variety of subjects. That by Miss Sarah Morrison, of Knighstown, Ind., showed there was great work to be done among the Indians, Chinese, and colored people, the former suffering from the importation of liquors into their territory with the counivance of officials, while the Chinese suffered from optum-cating, a habit which was spreading among Americans. Miss Nobles, of Newark, H. L, reported favorably on the attempt to induce corporations and employers to require total abstinence among their help. The experiment of extending tem-

perance through the channel of drawing room meetings had been so successful that the Committee recommended its continuance. The design is not one to introduce the local element into the temperance cause, but to reach the cultured and aristocratic circles in society who are not easily reached through other channels; invite people as to a reception or dineer party, having secured the parior of some influential lady who has never been openly identified with the work, and have the topic that of temperance in reneral one special phase, and have it in the form of discussion.

The proposed testimonial to Mrs. Hayes came up in the afternoon. It has been proposed to have the portrait of Mrs. Hayes painted and hung in the White House, as a gift of the Woman's fomperance Union, and at the afternoon session it was decided to carry out the plan, and Mrs. Livermore made an address to the Convention on the subject. It was proposed to raise a portion of the money on the spot, and Miss Williard and Mrs. Livermore set to work to get as much as possible. Is an incredibly short timeover 35,00 was pledged. It is proposed to raise \$10,000, \$2,000 or \$5,000 of which shall go for the picture and tis framing, the rest to be called the Lucy Hayes fund for the dissemination of temperance literature.

The Camblers Now Betting that New York Will Go Bepublican.

Privisional Diputes to The Catego Tribuna.

Privisional Pia, Oct. 28.—A prominent Republican official here was lately in Washington, D. C., where he had a talk with one or two Republican, leaders who met him there by appointment, to discuss the sinal arrangements for the campaign in Western Pennsylvania. Before his trip to Washington I know that he had been betting heavily that New York would go Democratic. He did this quietly, and only one or two persons knew of it. On his return he drew between \$4,000 and \$3,000 from the bank, and gave it to two of his cronics to hedge on his former bers, and make new one that the Empire State would give a large majority for Garfield. This afternoon he told mownly he had changed his tactics.

A BOND THIEF.

Robert Stration, the West Division Thug.

It transpires that Robert Stratton, the West
Division thug, has not been identified for a
murderous assault and robbery at Hannibal Mo.
The police have, positive information that he is

THE ALPENA.

Yesterday's Meagre Developments.
Social Disputs to The Chicago frebus.
Sr. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 22.—Capt. Ed Napler rived with the tug O. B. Green from Chloago to-day, and went out to select for portions of the Alpens wreck. He reports finding a part of the stem and one of the arches known to belong to her a few miles south of this point. Darkness compelled him to give up the search at an early hour, but he will go out again to morrow in hopes of finding a part of her hull, which was seen in the lake thirty-five miles southwest of Holland last week.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Das Moinnes, In., Oct. 28.—A Swede, recently from Stockholm, was found dead in his bed at a hotel fiere this morning. Papers found in his effects showed that he was a Corporal of the King's Guards, and left Stockholm on account of trouble with a woman. Death was caused by marcotte poison.

will cure consumption coughs, weak lung-bronchitis, and general debility. Established wenty-one years. BUSINESS NOTICES. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Code
Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this
compound over the plain oil is, that the assistant state of the oil is removed, and the whole
rendered paintable. The offensive tasts of the
oil has long acted 654 great objection to its use;
but in this form the trouble is extirctly obvisted.
A host of certificates might be grean here to
testify to the excellence and successive Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime": but the fact that
it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbon,
Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

The Public Will Boware of a Franchisten: imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap not being forced on the market by misropresents tion. It will ruin any clothes washed with it Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

FURS.

Chas. Gossage

Furs!

Seal Sacques! **Dolmans and Mantles! Fur-Lined Garments!** Muffs, Boas, and Collars!

Robes, Etc. Manufacturing ourselves, from Skins purchased below present

"Fur Trimmings!"

prices, we can offer Special Inducements In these goods.

Sealskin Sacques Altered and Repaired.

Fur Trimming Squirrel Plates.

For Mantle and Circular Linings "At Lowest Prices!" Chas. Gossage & Co. State-st. Washington-st.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Hearing of the Geisler Case Before Judge Drummond.

Interesting Ground Taken by Charley Cameron for the City:

That the Federal Court Has No Power to Interfere with a Police Court!

Judge Drummond Sets Him Right on That Point.

The Democrats Attempt to Postpone the Case until After Election.

It Will Come Up Again Saturday Morning-Dwyer's Unlucky Appearance.

Gen. I. N. Stiles Makes a Speech Attacking Mike McDonald, a Fellow-Bourbon.

Program for the Grand Republican Torchlight Procession To-Night.

Harrison Blossoms Out in a Campaign Circular Full of Lies-Business Men's Meeting.

Appointment of Deputy-Marshals— Two of Perry H. Smith, Jr.'s, Cattle.

THE GEISLER CASE.

EARING BEFORE JUDGE DRUMMOND. Inited States Circuit Court-room, Judge and on the bench, had more people in it "while in the discharge of his duty at the ering piace of the voters living in the h Precinct of the First Ward. The pend atter was the habeas corpus proceeding on of which was made in yesterday's TRIE r. while City-Attorney

e were also on hand capt. Simmons and keeper Kipley, of the Armory, who had I the notice of Geisler's lawyers, prepared the sanction of Judge Drummond after had been sent to the Bridewell, to make in return as to whether the prisoner was constody; a lso Policeman Murphy. But

CITY-ATTORNEY GRINNELL began the talk by stating that there had been presented to him that morning by the Superintendent of the Bridewell a return to a writ of habeas corpus served on him Wednesday night for the production in court of a prisoner in his custody and possession. By mistake, the return was made to Judge Blodgett, but that made no difference. The questions involved in the petition of the relator for the writ had been brought so recently to his attention that he asked for an extension of time until Thursday of next week, in order that he might look into them, the prisoner to stand upon his own recognizance. He would come in that morning prepared to disruss the questions and facts presented. He had no opportunity to ascertain anything about the facts, knew nothing of them except from reports and hearsay, and it would be exceedingly hard to determine a matter of this character under such circumstances. If the facts were to be gone into, it would be necessary to produce avidence on the part of the respondent.

The Court asked if the relator was in the ensuody of an officer of the city at the time the writ was served on him.

Mr. Grinnell answered afficientively. He also saw among the papers a notice (which was new to him signed by the attorneys for the petitioner directed to Capt. Simmons and Max Kipley, who had made no return because they had surrendered possession of Geisler before the notice was served upon them. He would state in writing, if it were required, that, in the transaction of ordinary business, when the Bridewell bus came to the Armory for prisoners, Geisler was surrendered, and was in the possession of Superintendent Felton at the time of the service of the writ of habeas corpus; and Felton returned him, giving the reasons for his detention.

The Court—There seems to have been

THERE WAS AN UNDERSTANDING part of the officers at the Harrison Street in that the writ was to be applied for, and ther theoretaining that the prisoner be retained there until the writ was

gether.

The Court—Is there any necessity for the matter being postponed so long, even if you are not ready to go on now? I have no objection to allowing a reasonable time for the preparation of the case, but it seems to me there is no necessity for postponing it a week. Why not take the case up Saturday afternoon? I have an engagement Saturday morulag.

Mr. Cameron—I would rather, if it is to come up this week, try it now.

The Court—Very well; go on.

Mr. Cameron—Must the return of the officers be made in writing?

t-Not necessarily. It must be made

of course he would suspend until the return was made.

Mr. Cameron said it seemed to him the city ought to be protected this far, and the best way, in his judgment, was to test the question whether or not the proceeding boild not go off on a point of law. If it did, that was the end of it. But, if his Honor should hold differently, that would necessitate proof as to the right of the arrest,—the power and authority. If this was to be gone into he desired to state that the officer had informed him that Dwyer, the party who was assaulted, was, in consequence of the beating that he received at the hands of the relator, confined to his bed and unable to be present. Therefore he (Cameron) desired to say to the Court and to the gentlemen on the other side that

THE CASE GREW OUT OF AN ASSAULT AND BATTERY,—
disorderly conduct upon the streets.—and that the two men, the relator and Dwyer, who were engaged in the fight, were arrested and brought before the Police Court, where such proceedings were had that they were fined, and Geisler was imprisoned for retusing to pay his fine. He could not proceed without Dwyer, if the facts were to be gone into; but his own opinion was that the matter should be decided on the record,—that it was not a proceeding where the facts could be gone into at all.

District-Attorney Leake said it was his Intention to have the case decided on the facts, if it were proper to brung them out, and therefore he would like to have in writing, before proceeding, any statement that was to be made by anybody. He would, hence, consent to a reasonable continuance, but thought a week was too long.

riginally issued.

Mr. Cameron—As to whether they are in con-Mr. Cameron—As to whether they are in contempt?

The Court—Whether they have done their duty. That is a matter personal with them, and has nothing to do with the real legal questions in the case. Those, I suppose, may come up on the return of the keeper of the Bridewell, though I haven't heard the return.

District—Attorney Leake said if there was nothing in the return—no facts stated, or anything upon which the merits of the case were to be tried—he cared very little about it, because the matter of contempt of the process of the Court was to be settled by the officers personally. But, as to the other questions, he of course had a very deep interest in having them properly heard and tried. He was ready to go on so far as the facts were concerned, proposing to try

Mr. Rockwell desired to say, in reply to

not claim, when on the stand in the rone count, that he had been seriously injured, and he (Rockwell) presumed that he was in good condition to appear in court.

The Court remarked that if the facts were to be gone into, and any witness who knew material facts was absent, application might be made in the usual way for a postponement of the case on the ground of his absence.

Mr. Cameron did not think the facts would be reached, or that it would be necessary to do that. He then read Superintendent Folton's return, in which it was stated that he held custody of the body of Geisler under and by virtue of a warrant of commitment issued by Logan D. Wallace, a Police Magistrate of the City of Chicago, which warrant set forth that Geisler was committed until he paid \$2 fine and \$1.50 costs,—a debt created in consequence of a viciation of an ordinance of the city, he having been adjudged suilty of "disorderly conduct."

District-Attorney Leake, by way of replication, read the petition of Geisler for a writ of habeas corpus, the substance of which—the interference of Dwyer and Murphy, his arrest, and inhoes corpus, the standard of the holding of him in custody by Capt. Simmons and Kipley—was given in yesterday's Transus; Mr. Leake claiming that the whole proceeding, in the standard of the papers, were all in violation of the law of Congress, and, boing so, the warrant of detention was therefore void.

Mr. Cameron said the replication was double, for the reason that it charged an intention to interfere, the facts being outside of that. The city would demur to the answer. He held that, even it it were true, that, in this proceeding, they could not go into the intention, the Court before whom Gelsier was tried was a court of competent jurisdiction, actual under the laws and the authority of the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago; that it would be presumed by his Honor that that Court did its duty and found correctly; that its ladgment was a judgment, whether right or wrong, could not be inquired into by the Court. He undertook to say that, with reference to a writ of habeas corpus seeking to release the body of a man convicted before 8 court having jurisdiction to try and to convict, the only questions to be considered by his Honor were: "Had the Court below jurisdiction of the subject matter?" and "Did he have jurisdiction of the prisoner?" If his Honor should so find, the judgment against the relator, so far as this proceeding. If the judgment were erroneous, he had his legal remedy of appeal. He (Cameron) did not propose to permit the gentlemen on the other side to shield themselves upon the ground that the relator was acting under and by virtue of a statute of the Judgment were erroneous, he had his legal remedy of appeal. He (Cameron) did not propose to permit the gentlemen on the other side to shield themselves upon the ground that the relator was acting under and by virtue of a statute of the Judgment were erroneous, he had his legal remedy of appeal. He cameron and for a state of the c

The Court—You proceed with the argument upon the hypothesis that the relator was arrested for some act done by him as Supervisor?

Mr. Cameron—No, sir.

The Court—That is the very question in controversy.

The Court—That is the very question in controversy.

Mr. Cameron—I may be wrong, but I contend that that fact cannot be ascertained by the process of habeas corpus.

The Court—Then you proceed upon the hypothesis that this fact cannot be inquired into by this Court?

Mr. Cameron—Yes, sir.

The Court—Very well, then; you may proceed. I am willing to hear an argument on that question if you desire to make it.

Mr. Cameron resumed the reading of Hurd. When legal process was shown by the return as the cause of detention the legality of the imprisonment was determined by the existence and validity of the process, except in certain

The Court—Are you arguing the case upon that hypothesis or upon the other?

Mr. Cameron—Which?

The Court—That he was is the line of his duty, and was arrested while in the line of his duty?

Mr. Cameron—Put it on that hypothesis. Suppose he was in the line of his duty?

Mr. Cameron—Put it on that hypothesis. Suppose he was in the line of his duty, and was brought before the Police Court? That Court had power to determine whether he was or not, hadn't it? Was that to be questioned? That Court decided against him. If it had jurisdiction of the subject matter and jurisdiction of the prisoner, its judgment is conclusive on this Court, no matter how flagrantly erroneous, no matter how outrageous it may be.

The Court—That is the very question you are arguing,—whether, when this relator was acting in the line of his duty as Supervisor, this State Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter.

Mr. Cameron didn't know how it was; he couldn't tell, for he had just come into the city that morning. He was arguing because, like a lawyer, he had the record before him. The only competent thing for the relator to do was to deny the return.

The Court—in other words, that the right and

came into court with a bandare around his eye, walking as if he were weak and ill. Somebody must have been thrashing him Wednesday night, for when a TRIBUNE reporter saw him at 1 o'clock on that day, nineteen hours after the fracas, at No. 309 Fifth avenue, Dwyer was as lively and well as he ever was, and had no marks on his face. He had evidently been fixed up for effect.

The Court asked Mr. Cameron to take the position last mentioned. or him to do so. Leake said it was his reply to the return.

rege.

The Court—But you must recoilect that the petition proceeds on the basis that the relator was arrested while in the discharge of his duty as a Supervisor, and on that ground the writ of hibeas corpus was issued.

Mr. Company Vort well

supposition, but on the other the return.

Mr. Cameron rejoined that his Honor had Mr. Cameron rejoined that way. He was trained to the control of the contr Mr. Cameron rejoined that his Honor had forced bim to argue in that way. He was trying to make the point that the answer or denial made was not a denial to the return on the writ. The gentleman (Leake) had gone outside of his province and jutroduced new matter. The petition was not evidence. It had fulfilled its function when the writ was issued.

The Court said he would

NOT ALLOW HIM TO WITHDRAW FROM THE LINE OF AUGUMENT he had taken,—that the judgment and right of the State Court were conclusive upon the United States Court. The fact that a man was a supervisor did not authorize him to commit acts of trespass,—to go into the street and knock men down, or do any act in violation of the laws of the city. That was too absurd to argue, and, therefore, no time need be spent on it.

Mr. Cameron proceeded to answer the question whether the relator was in a situation to file a replication, basing what he said on the State statute, and claiming that all he could do was to deny.

Mr. Adair called Mr. Cameron's attention to

Mr. Agair cannot are the United States statute on the subject of his castom. If the Court should hold that it was proper to bring in new matter by way of replication, the door would be opened to the question whether or not Gelsler was, at the time of all arrest by the policoman, clearly within the line of the duty, and whether the way of the time of the duty, and whether the time of all arrest by the policoman, clearly within the line of the duty, and whether the court within the line of the duty, and within the line of the duty, and the arrest; and this involved the bringing in of witnesses to prove the true facts.

The Court—This case proceeds upon the assumption that the act of depriving this person of his liberty is in consequence of aomithing done by him, under the authority of the United States. Now this relator has come before this Court, and has declared under oath that he is imprisoned in consequence of an act done under a law of the United States; that, while in the discharge of his duty as such Supervisor, he was arrested, taken before an officer of the city, and fined and imprisoned. That statement of the case brings it directly within the act of Congress. I must always the consequence of the United States which have been passed for the protection of the presentatives to the Congress of the United States are constitutional laws, that Congress had the right to pass them, and had the right to prescribe what should be done to the distance of the United States which have been passed for the protection of the prescribe what should be done to the state, and the congress of the United States are constitutional laws, that Congress had the right to pass them, and had the right to prescribe what should be done to the state, and the congress are conferred by the constitution and laws of the United States, that the power are conferred by the constitution and laws of the United States, that the congress can act where members of the House of Representatives in Congress are to be elections take place the right of

no occasion for "this exhibition of ill-breeding."

Some talk followed as to fixing a day for the hearing, during which Mr. Cameron remarked that the city authorities had no feeling in the matter—had not been consulted, and had no knowledge of it. Nor had the law officers, except what they had seen in the newspapers. They did not wish to do any unlawful sct.

The Court—I do not think any of the city authorities desire or wish to violate any act of Congress. I hope not. I cannot believe it, and I will not unless it is proved to be so.

Mr. Cameron was confident a searching investigation would bear him out; but if it were found that any person had violated the law, he hoped they would be punished.

More discussion took place as to deferment. before that time.

before that the matter's nound be disposed

before that the matter's nound be disposed

before that time.

b

An error was made yesterday in stating that Detective Duffey winked at and whispered to Stationkeeper Kipiey, and, as a result, Dwyer was released Wednesday night without ball, while Geisler was required to furnish surety. Kipley was not on duty when they were taken to the Armory. Another officer was in charge of the station at the time.

MIKE M'DONALD.

Gen. I. N. Stiles, a well-known member of the Chicago Bar, formerly City Attorney, and a Democratic stump-speaker, delivered an address in Horshey Hall, last evening, in the presence of about 500 Democrats, and he sent a bombehell into their midst that caused the utmost ill-feeling and brought a decidedly strong protest from one of their number, Mike McDonaid, the well-works provided were according to the control of the co

known sporting man.

The meeting was called by the Democratic managers, and there were a number of them there before the speaker arrived. As late as 8 o'clock it looked as if there would not be more o'clock it looked as if there would not be more than 100 persons present, but the hall began to fill up, and the crowd was largely augmented by the appearance of the First Ward Democratic Club. led by the irrepressible Mike McDonaid. It was understood that Gen. Stiles was to speak on the administration of the law in Cook County, and, after his introduction by a Democrat, he said that no partisan feature should be connected with his speech. He congratulated the people on having such good county and city governments, and was particularly sweet on the man of the cagle. He talked about the lack of polling-places in a few districts, complimented the Judiciary of Cook County on its uprightness in the administration of Judges, saying that he had no more hesitancy in voting for a Republican for Judge than he did in employing a Republican shoemaker, and doubted if any serious objection could be made to any of the candidates. Then he spoke about the fees and emoluments of certain county officers and the requirements of the law in regard to them, inveighed strongly against packed grand and petty juries, and some of the alleged abuses in the Criminal Court, getting down finally to the subject of forfeited bail bonda. He read from a list the names of some lawyers who were on bonds that had been declared forfeited, but who had never settled up, mentioning the Hon. W. W. O'Brien and his partner, Mr. Kettelle, Democrats, as among them. Then referring to the cases in which judgments and de-

IN THE NAME OF MIKE M'DONALD

not come there as Stiles had, and say that he would vote for a Republican;

HE WAS A DEMOCRAT,
and would vote for the whole Democratic ticket. He was worth \$250,000, and did not owe the Criminal Court nor Mr. Stiles a dollar. Every case that he was concerned in had been settled before the Judges and not before the State's Attorney. If the Democratic party insisted upon calling meetings and having them addressed by men with no more judgment than Stiles had shown, it would defeat its ticket. Mike retireo from the stage amid the cheers of the crowd, while Stiles got out of the hall. Soveral leading Democrats expressed astonishment and chagrin over the turn affairs had taken. The friends of McDonaid crowded around him and spoke encouragingly to him, and complimented him on the stand he had taken. When he got down into the street the members of the First Ward Club surrounded him and gave him cheers, and waiked over to "The Store" with him, where the speech of Stiles was discussed and condemned.

THE PROCESSION.

THE PROCESSION.
LOOK OUT FOR A GRAND DISPLAY.
The torchlight procession to-night promises to be one of the great features of the campaign, and a large turnout is assured. An interesting feature of the display is the interest manifested by the Board of Trade men. Five hundred of them have piedged themselves to turn out, many of them on horseback. A meeting was held after 'Change yesterday, at which much enthusiasm was manifested and a large demonstration promised. The line of march has not yet been decided upon, but the procession will march chiefly in the West Division. The Veteran Club will form on Jackson street, with the march chiefly in the West Division. The Veteran Glub will form on Jackson street, with the right resting on Clark street, facing north; the South Side clubs on Clark street, right resting on Jackson street, facing west; the North Side clubs on Denforn avenue, right resting on Michigan street, facing west; West Side clubs on Assiland avenue, right resting on Madison street; Board of Trade corps on Washington, mounted division with right on Clark street, foot division with right on Clark street, foot division with right on Clark street, foot division with right on Clark street, south of the column will move at 8 o'clock this evening. The North Side clubs will fall into line at the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, and the West Side clubs will join the column at the corner of Desplaines street and Milwaukee avenue. It is expected that there will be 8,000 torches in line.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

the corner of Desplaines street and Milwaukee avenue. It is expected that there will be 8,000 torohes in line.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following order explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1880.—All commanders of West-side Garfield and Arthur Marching Clubs are hereby notified and requested to report with their full commands at Ashland avenue and Madison streets at 7:30 o'clock this evening, for the last grand parade of the campaign.

The West Division clubs will march at 8 o'clock sharp to join the Veteran, and South and North Side Marching Clubs at Desplaines street and Milwaukee avenue,

As this parade will be entirely on the West Side, it is hoped that every member of the West Division clubs will be on hand promptly at company headquarters on this occasion.

All staff officers of the West Division are requested to report to the Marshal commanding, corner Ashland avenue and Madison street, at 7:30 sharp. Respectfully.

A. J. Syonz.

Marshal Commanding W. D. G. and A. M. Clubs.

The merchants, bankers, and business-men of chicago have expressed a desire to take part in the procession to-night. This column will form on Washington street at 7:30 o'clock, right resting on Clurk, facing south.

They will appear in citizen's dress, marching in column of four ranks, and will be flanked by torch-beagers detailed for that purpose.

The Republican members of the Board of Trade, Capt, Rumsey commanding, will form on Washington street, right resting on Clark, street, facing north.

Bankers and merchants will form on Washington street, right resting on Clark, street, facing south.

Gen. Torrence's staff will form in front of the Grand Pacific Hotel (main entrance) at 7:30 sharp.

At a meeting of members of the Board of

appointed as such committee: G. W. Couch, D. W. Irwin, Murry Nelson, Charles S. Culver, and W. T. Baker.

Capt. I. P. Rumsey was appointed Chief Marshal, with the following side: John B. Lyon, W. T. Baker, O. H. Roebe, Murry Nelson, Henry Towner, A. J. Hoogland, D. W. Irwin, Julian S. Ramsey, S. M. Ball, J. H. Dole, George M. How, J. G. Parker, Charles Randolph, A. Orr, W. N. Brainerd, J. R. Bensley, E. B. Stevens, J. J. McDermid, George D. Boyden, D. H. Gill, James McElruy, Moses Jones.

HARRISON'S HANDIWORK.

BUSINESS-MEN.

THEY SEE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ELECTION Executive Committee as far as possible to carry the county held another meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, with closed doors. George Eckart, Henry Ssyres, Anson Gorton, E. L. Jansen, Charles Cuiver, Joseph Stockton, Charles Taylor, N. K. Fairbank, M. Selz, J. S.

The object was to devise means of securing to the County Executive Committee a sub-stantial support from the business-men. stantal support from the business-men. To this end, those present decided to give first their financial aid, and a paper was circulated among those present and \$2,500 was subscribed on the spot to assist in the campaign. It was also decided to circulate a paper among the merchants and manufacturers agreeing to close the stoses on election-day. The general conduct of the campaign was discussed at length, including the arrest of Supervisor Geisler and the alleged intention of the Mayor to prostitute

ster's and Robert Hervey's names as bondsmen in connection with forteited or defaulted bail. He also stated that a judgment on a bail bond was pending against Chris Casselman, the Democratic candidate for Shoriff, got Dave Thornton and Mike McDonald in on another bond, and wound up with a compliment to a Democratic candidate.

Mike McDonald remained passive in his seat, smarting under the free use of his name in such connection, and just as Stiles left the stage, the former mounted e., and spoke. He said he did not come there as Stiles had, and say that he would vote for a Republican;

HE WAS A DEMOCRAT, and would vote for the whole Democratic ticket. He was worth \$250,003, and did not owe the Criminal Court hor Mr. Stiles a dollar. Every case that he was concerned in had been settled before the Judges and not before the State's Attorney. If the Democratic party insisted upon calling meetings and having them addressed by men with no more judgment than Stiles had shown, it would defeat its ticket. Mike retired from the stage amid the cheers of the crowd, while Stiles got out of the hall. Several leading Democrats expressed astonishment.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following Deputy Marshals have been sworn in to do service in the Third Congressional

First Precinct—Jules Heriff and Henry Sicklel. Second Precinct—S. J. Halleck. Third Precinct—John S. Divon. Fourth Precinct—Jacob F. Kopp and Henry

Folz.
Sixth Precinct—Nicholas Petrie.
Seventh Precinct—Charles Catlin.
Eighth Precinct—Henry Hart, Charles Osborne, and Henry Gant. SIXTEENTH WARD,
First Precinct—George C. Prussing, William

Sweenie.
Second Precinct—Nicholas Schadeck.
Third Precinct—Julius Kuehrt and John G. Meyer.
Fourth Precinct—Henry Spiel and John Melke.
Fifth Precinct—Henry Berger and Jacob Trom.
Sixth Precinct—Michael Bartelme.

Sixth Precinct—Michnel Bartelme.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Conrad Linstad and John Weisbrod.

Second Precinct—Frederick Johnson and Charles Larssen.

Third Precinct—Ell Molander and S. O. Olin.
Fourth Precinct—John Sampson and F. W. Aukerfelt.

Fifth and Sixth Precincts—None appointed.

BIGHTEENTH WARD.
Sixth Precinct—E. W. Weils.
The Marshals for the other precincts have not The Marshais for the other precincts have not yet been appointed.
The pay for the Deputy Marshals will be \$5 per day. The appointments are being made regardless of political proclivity, upon the recommendation of two legal voters of the city. The precincts number 235, and two Deputy Marshals to a precinct will be the rule, the total number to be appointed being about 500. The appointments for the First District will be made to-day, and those of the Second District to-morrow.
When engaging them Marshal Hildrup gives the Special Deputies to fully understand that their pay will not be immediately forthcoming, but will have to await the appropriating of a sum by the next Congress.

THE SCAMPS BOUNCED.

THE SCAMPS BOUNCED.

GONE TO MEET PERRY R. SMITH, JR.

Company C, of the marching club of the Sixteenth Ward, met at No. 58 Clybourn avenue last evening, Ald. Imhof in the chair. The object of the meeting was to dispose of the Captain and Secretary, who were charged with having sold out to young Smith. The attendance was quite large, and indignation ran high, and the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, It is an acknowledged fact that two of the officers of Company C of the Garfield and Arthur Club of the Stxteenth Ward of Chicago—to wit: Capt. Harder and Secretary Gebnardt—have become the supporters of the Democratic nominee for Congress, sold themselves to our adversaries in a contemptible and unscruptulous manner, and betrayed the confidence which the members of Company C had placed in them; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of said Company C, hereby declare that said Harder and Gebhardt have by such action forfeited all esteem of the members of our company.

Resolved, That we hereby urge the members of our Company to expel these traitors from our ranks and occlare their places vacarted.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate any claim of said Harder and Gebhardt to represent our company any longer, and that as heretofore, so we shall hereafter, continue to remain true to the Republican party and all her nominees, and

THE MAYOR.

side bustle incident to the campaign. Yester-day a force of 100 men were engaged to circu-late the morning Bourbon sheet containing copies of the forged Morey letter.

The Mayor is still at his buildozing of city em-ployés. The Fire and Police Departments have

meeting in the afternoon. The attendance was large. Mr. Reddield offered the following:

Resolved. That the members of this Committee from each ward of the city be instructed to procure a complete copy of the registration of each precinct and publish the same in circular form, upon which should be stated the boundaries of the precinct, the names and residence of each person registered, and such portion of the United States laws as relates to persons not registered who are entitled to a vote and the penalties for illegal votting and for interfering with Deputy Supervisors or Marshals in the performance of their respective duties, and a request to all voters to take an interest in the matter to

be in the right direction.

Mr. Richard Bacon, a prominent attorney of Cleveland, O., who has been doing good work in the Buckeye State, was at the County Republican headquarters yesterday. He will probably make one speech in this city.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Ward held a mass-meeting last evening in the Wigwam on West Madison street, under the auspices of the Central Republican Club of the ward. It was expected that ex-Gov. Stone, of Iowa, would speak, but, owing to indisposition, he was unable to be present. The hall was hardly large enough to beld the immense audience, which was largely composed of ladies. Capt. L. H. Whitney, formerly of Company B. Eight Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, explained that he had been charged with being untrue to the Republican Congressional candidate, Col. George R. Davis, and favoring Gen. Farnsworth. He was for the Republican ticket from top to bottom. Frank Lumbard and his gine club ang several campaign songs, which raised the audience to an immense pitch of enthusiasm. In the absence of ex-Gov. Stone, the Chairman introduced the eloquent orator, Mr. Thomas Cratty, who consegted to act in the emergency, and nobly filled the gap.

John Wentworth came in durtig the speech of Mr. Cratty, and was loudly called for when that gentieman had concluded. Mr. Wentworth said that he had no doubt that all present would remember the speech he made forty-four years ago. [Loud laughter and applause.] The same principles were at issue that there were then, during Gen. Jackson's time. Men died, but principles never. There need be no trouble about this election. They would allow Gen. Hancock to stay where he was. He was in good health, so the Democratis said, and Democratic officeholders rarely died. Hancock would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman would receive his orders from Gen. Sherman and the had a consense of the heart of the manual for t

The Second Ward French Garfield Club held a meeting last night at M place, No. 1416 Indiana avenue. To was well attended, and stirring spe made by Messrs. Th. E. Guerou voust, and C. Cobet.

There is evidently too much policity Water Department. A gentlema his water-rent of \$21 in August wa and hindered in his business by a sent from the department to cut off as he said the rate had not been paid, tleman hunted up his receipt, and pot to the office and showed it to the co had to acknowledge the error. Such o

OBITUARY.

Mr. Boles was born in Blandford, Ha Mr. Boies was born in Blandford, Hampden County, Mass., Jan. 5, 1818, the son of Lemuel Boies and Experience, nec Keep. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, and were noted for their integrity and enterprise, added to the sterling qualities so characteristic of our pioneer fathers. His father, dying, left Henry the main support of his widowed mother, and although but a mere youth he engaged in active labor upon the farm improving his time during the winter monts by attending the village school. Attaining his majority, and feeling the need of a more thorough education, he attended Westfield Academy, then the most noted education, in attended Westfield Academy, then the most noted education, in patients of the second of the seco

prominent firm of Billings, Boies & Co, importers and jobbers of teas.

Having partially regained his bealth, his strong attachment to the West induced his removal to Chicago in 1873, where he at once established the wholesale grocery house of Boies, Fay & Conkey, which soon secured a promined standing in that beyone ho trade in this city.

In 1846 Mr. Boies was married to Miss Margaret Ocobock, of Hudson, by whom he had two sons, H. Frank and William A., both now engaged in business in this city.

His belief was strong and his practice of Christianity broad and instinct with true spirit. He was a zealous Presbyterian, and adde the spread of its principles wherever it was possible. Personally a man of great energy, determination, and quickness of perception, in all affair of business he pursued an unerring course is success, while his genial temperament, kinch manner, and incorruptible friendship, bout him in social ties which will be long remembered.

FRED A. CHAPMAN.

FRED A. CHAPMAN.

Capt. Fred A. Chapman died at his late residence, No. 573 Dearborn avenue, Wednesdy afternoon at 4 p. m., aged about 37 years. His life, though comparatively short, affords mexample which every boy that reads this article can imitate with profit. The first known of him was when he was an errand-boy in the office of the Democratic Press, some time about 1856 or 1856. The editors noticed that whenever as opportunity offered he was caroestiy studying his arithmetic, and they often favored him by doing their own errands or getting some one else to do them. His father had died, and they found that he was supporting himother, brother, and sister from himother died, and his friends learned, on attending the funeral, that he had his wood and other supplies for the winter bought in order to avoid the advanced prices during that season. Flaes were found for the children, and a gentlews took Fred to his home, where he did chore for a year or more and attended the High-School. In the fall of 1858 he went to reside with Havey Thompson, who continued him in the High-School, where he graduated with the leading honors. Soon after, the War breaking out, he joined one of the Chicago batteries, may be a coepted a Captaincy in Coi. John A. Bross' Twenty ninth United States colored regiment, and was injured in the thickest of the fight in the fatal mine at Petersburg where his commanding officer lost his life. He remained with his regiment to the close of the War, and was honorably discharged. Returning to the city he was for several years a partner in the large house of Norton & Co., and for the last year or two has been doing business on the Board of Trade will J. H. Milne, under the firm-name of Chapman was always successful, and to ne time had accumplated a very handsome property, of which serios illness for the last two years or more may have consumed considerable. As a soldier to was consumed considerable. As a soldier to was consumed considerable. As a soldier to was consumed to he has years or more may hav

VAN WYCK.

The Hon. F. P. Van Wyck, Consul of the United States at Turk's Island, died there on he 2th of September. He will be remembered by older citizens as for several years a member of the dry-goods firm of Downs & Van Wyck. On retiring from it he became a capitalist, and never after engaged in active business. He was pinose excellent, honorable gentleman, and was sliways highly esteemed and respected by a state circle of friends. His widow, firs. Van Wyck, has just returned to her friends in this city.

DR. EDWARD SEGUIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tributi.
New York, Oct. 28.—Dr. Edward Seguin, the celebrated French physician, noted for his treatment of nervous diseases and his prominence in the great work of the education of imbedied died at his residence on West Twentieth stress, in this city, to-night, aged 39 years.

MRS. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.

New YORK, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Charles A. Eldredre.
wife of an ex-Congressman, died suddenly this
morning. She had been ill for some time, but
was not considered in imminent danger. IriEldredge was universally beloved, and her death
occasions wide-spread sorrow. FIRE RECOI

Property to the Value Destroyed in Lynn,

AT PEORIA, IL

Peoria Visited by a flagration Yester

RIA. Ill., Oct. 28.—The ir-mill of J. T. Rogen ous to it. The total umbers \$30,000 br

ings also quickly took fire. At 1 were at full sweep. The entire wards of \$100,000. J. N. Buffum between \$50,000 and \$50,000 feet of lumber, together with thinery. Allen & Boyden whilding and \$15,000 on sto but alightly insured. New 20,000. Spinner & Melcher vnew engine-house is damage losses are right. A large nuiles in the Railroad House is The flames were finally of work by the firemen. The mated, will reach \$135,000. A losses are T. A. Newhall & yearers of the Railroad House is the same of the

CHICAGO. ernoon, was caused by a fire in brick building, No. 25 Haisted by E. F. McQuaid, grocer. It unknown causes in the rear of

uque, Ia., Oct. 28.-A large

CANADA.

Color Prejudice—Absconde in Court—Canadian Live England—Diphtheria in Nather Welland Canal—Exc States—Buried Alive—T Provincial Loan.

Special Dispatch to The Chiese London, Ont., Oct. 28.—The Singers, who are giving a series the city, complain that they from the Tecumseh House on a color. They found entertainmen House.

Special Dispatch to The Chiese Toronto, Ont., Oct. 28.—Jesse broker, who discounted notes means, has absconded to the State be Chicago. His liabilities are 4. Special Dispatch to The Chiese Montreal., Ont., Oct. 28.—In Queen's Bench this morning, be opened, two lawyers named Arch and Quinn, got into a war of work in Archambault striking Quinn and a scene of tumult ensued. Upon two polleemen to arrest Arthe latter gave his personal parecurt. Mr. Quinn, it appeas B. Moname's counsel against Jones and others \$15,000. The unpleasantness are terness with which the case had The Court opened immediately a which such an unusual occurre and Jones was sentenced to find the words sworn to by having been used by him and a to prison upon the evidence of used such language several tin to have been given extraordinar—Messra. Coleman & Mortimer, Kent, England, have arrived in chase Canadian eattle and sheet on arriving they bought from Agood shipping cattle and 188 sterms.

Yesterday Alderman McShane the from Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of the form Mr. Thomas Bonner, of the sum of

DBITUARY.

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partially regained his health, his chinent to the West induced his rechiege of 1873, where he at once eshe wholesale grocery house of Boles, ikey, which soun secured a prominent it that bisnch of Irade in this city.

If. Boles was married to Miss Marock, of Hudson, by whom he had two rank and William A, both now ensiness in this city.

If was strong and his practice of years and man of matter with true spirit, enlous Presbyterian, and aided the sprinciples wherever it was possible, a man of great energy, determinative he pursued an unerring course to the his genial temperament, kindly ad incorruptible friendship, bound al ties which will be long remembered.

RED A. CHAPMAN. A. CHAPMAN. d. A. Chapman died at his late resi573 Dearborn avenue, Wednesday at 4 p. m., aged about 37 years. His his comparatively short, affords an aich every boy that reads this article with profit. The first known of him e was an errand-boy in the office of retite Press some time about 1855 or

with profit. The first known of him e was an errand-boy in the office of ratio Press, some time about 1855 or editors noticed that whenever any offered he was earnestly studying tic, and they often favored him by own errands or getting some one them. His father had died, and they often favored him by own errands or getting some one them. His father had died, and in the was supporting his prother, and sister from his ings. Some months after his death of the was supporting his prother, and sister from his free his dearned, on attenderal, that he had his wood and other the winter bought in order to avoid of prices during that season. Places I for the children, and a gentlemen, on his home, where he did chores for one and attended the High-School. I of 1855 he went to reside with Harson, who continued him in the High-side he graduated with the leading bon after, the War breaking out, he of the Chicago batteries, and eavely in the Tennessee camelesigning, he accepted a Capuel States colored regiment, and in the thickest of the fight in the at Petersburg where his commanding his life. He remained with his regiment of the War, and was honoraged. Returning to the city he was partner in the large house of on and for the last year or two has business on the Board of Trade with under the firm-name of Chapman was alloned.

under the firm-name of Chapman iness-man, Capt. Chapman was alsesful, and at one time had accumuly handsome property, of which serious the last two years or more may have considerable. As a soldier he was even and unflinching, and ever ready s whole duty. As a business shrewd and untrine, and his word as good as his bond. He never the least from what he believed to be was the last of his race, all his family seeded him through the dark valley, was ever devotedly attached, provent always a most render and loving the dark valley are number of his comrades in of deeply-sympathizing friends will rely mourn his loss.

VAN WYCK.

F. P. Van Wyck, Consul of the teenber. He will be remembered by us as for several years a member of dis firm of Downs & Van Wyck. On the became a capitalist, and engaged in active business. He was ellent, honorable gentleman, and was hly esteemed and respected by a wide riends. His widow, Mrs. Van Wyck, turned to her friends in this city. VAN WYCK.

R. EDWARD SEGUIN. It Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IK, Oct. 28.—Dr. Edward Seguin, the French physician, noted for his treatrvous diseases and his prominence in work of the education of imbedies, residence on West Twentieth street, to-night, aged 69 years.

CHARLES A. ELDREDGE. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.

18., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge,
ex-Congressman, died suddenly this
She had been ill. for some time, but
nasidered in imminent danger. Mrs.
ras universally beloved, and her death
ride-spread sorrow.

FIRE RECORD. Property to the Value of \$150,000 Destroyed in Lynn, Mass.

Peoria Visited by a \$30,000 Conflagration Yesterday.

AT PEORMA. ILL.

Sectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PRORIA, Ill., Oct. 22.—The lumber-yard and planing-mill of J. T. Rogers & Co. burned down at an early hour this morning. It was reidently the work of an incendiary, the flames prinzing up simultaneously from a half-dozen different points of the yard. It was a fearful blass, and but for the prompt and efficient work of the Fire Department the whole of the business portion of the city would now be in ruins; and, at was, much damage was done to property certigious to it. The total damage foots up in round numbers \$30,000, J. T. Rogers & Co. telm the principal loosers. The y were insured to \$11,000 in the following companies, represented by local agents: Farmers' Fire Insurence Cumpany, York, Pa., \$2,000; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, \$1,500; New York City, New York, \$1,500; Royal Insurance Company, Inverpool, England, \$2,000; Commercial Union, Loedox, England, \$2,000; Commercial Union, Loedox, England, \$1,000; Ferman Fire-Insurance Company, Paria, France, \$1,500; Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Paria, France, \$1,500; Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Roston, \$5,00; Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Newark, N. 2500; England of St. Perise Fire-Insurance Company, Property adjoints. It was the most disastrous fire Peoria has had for a year.

LYNN, MASS.

LYNN, MASS.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 28.—About 9 o'clock this morning the steam mill of James Buffum was discovered in a biaze. The new engine-house, Allen & Boyden's paper-box factory, Timothy Newhall's Railroad House, Chapman Bros.' dyehouse, and J. Otis Marshall's wood-work buildings also quickly took fire. At 9:45 the flames were at full sweep. The entire loss will be upwards of \$100,000. J. N. Buffum & Co. will lose between \$50,000 and \$80,000. They lost 1,000,000. AT LYNN, MASS. wards of \$100,000. J. N. Buffum & Co. will lose between \$50,000 and \$80,000. They lost 1,500,000 feet of lumber, together with buildings and machinery. Allen & Boyden will lose \$20,000 on building and \$15,000 on stock. J. N. Buffum is but slightly insured. Newhall's loss will be \$20,000. Spinner & Melcher will lose \$10,000. The other losses are right. A large number of poor families in the Railroad House lost all their effects.

The flames were finally controlled after hard work by the firemen. The loss, it is now estimated, will reach \$15,000. Among the additional losses are T. A. Newhall & Co., coal dealers and wanters of the Railroad House, who lose about \$10,000 each, insured for \$5,700; S. R. Bothen & Oo, granit works, loss \$10,000, no insurance; Barnes & Bee, slaters, loss \$5,000. A large numer of workmen are-thrown out of employment.

N. Buffum & Co. had no insurance.

The slarm from Box 351 at 12:55 last night was caused by smake issuing from the roof of a small frame cottage at No. 234 West Adams street. Cause, a defective chimney.

The slarm from Box 231 at 3:50 yesterday aft-

The alarm from Box 231 at 3:50 yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building. No. 235 Halsted street, occupied by E. F. McQuaid, grocer. It originated from unknown causes in the rear of the store, near the kerosene barrel. Damage to the building, 25; and to stock, \$300.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 3 at 4:15 yesterday morning was caused by an overheated cook-stove setting fire to the thooring in flubert Weber's bakery at No. 446 Milwaukee avenue. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 68 at 4:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the four-story and basement brick building at Nos. 276 and 278 Wabash avenue, occupied by Henry Dibblee, ornamental iron worker. It originated on the first floor, supposedly from a defective grate. Damage to the building \$300, and to stock, estimated at from \$1,000 to \$2,000, which is fully govered by insurance.

at from \$1,00 to \$2,000, which is tully covered by insurance.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 17 at 12:05 restorday morning was caused by a fire on the tug Rebel, lying at the foot of Fulton street. It started about the smoke-stack, and was discovered by S. Schilek, watchman in an adjacent elevaer. He boarded the tug, awoke the linesman and fireman, and gave the alarm. The tug is owned by the V. O. T. Company, and was damaged to the extent of \$300, which is fully covered by insurance.

AT VINTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 28.—A large fire in Vinton this morning. The depot and warehouses were destroyed, and a number of other buildings.

CANADA.

mail-bag with registered letters for Boston and New York was forwarded from the post-office in Montreal, but never arrived at its destination. The authorities on both sides of the line bave made every possible inquiry into the mystery, but without effect.

The second haif of the \$4.000,000 Provincial loan has duly arrived from Paris,—the delay arising from the Government waiting for a tavorable change in the rate of exchange.

The Dominion Government has interfered in the dispute between the Caughnawga Indians and the white squatters upon their lands, and has instructed competent surveyors to survey the ground. The Indians are to be secured in their rights.

GATH.

A Democratic Opinion of the Conduct of the Democratic Campaign.

"Gath's "Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

New York, Oct. 27.—I had a most interesting conversation with Kingman Page, a lawyer here, who has figured in city politics, and was, in Frank Pierce's Administration, a young protégé of that President, having been brought up around Concord, N. H. He said:

"Our Democratic campaign throughout the country has been botched. Barnum is a failure and a fraud as a National campaign manager. It takes him from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the evening to exmorning till 4 o'clock in the evening to examine the mall; and if anybody goes into his room he says: 'Cut it short; I have not looked into my mail yet.' We ought to have a man at the head of the National Committee of some intelligence, and Barnum is a sort of peddler who can't talk about his own wares. The head of the Bureau of Campaign speakers is a man from Vermont, the Cierk of the United States District Court, who has had such little sense as to send into Malme, Ohio, and sensitive parts of the North lots of those Rebei stumpers who have just made' votes against us by thousands. He sends a fellow who has been a jailer over Union prisoners to stump Dhio, and another such, John Fellows, who was a renegade New Yorker who went into the Rebei army, to stump both Ohio and Indiana. The management of the campaign funds, too, has been villainous. I suppose that they may have had \$500,000 from the beginning of the campaign to the present time, and nobody knows where it has gone to. The independent Republican organization, of which Leonard Jerome is the head, sent \$28,000 to Barnum, and they concluded to \$28,000 to Barnum, and they concluded to get back enough to pay the rent of their rooms. Money had just stopped coming in. As to the Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, Faulkner, he is the man who insisted on John Kelly's being taken back into the party; and John Kelly has done us more harm by nominating this man Grace for Mayor of New York than all other blows struck at us together."

"Don't you think it was necessary to take Kelly back?"

"No. From that moment the Democrats in this State have been sullen, and since Kelly gradually usurped all the powers in the city, and made a ticket which will establish him in perpetuity here, if it is elected, the Tilden Democrats have deserted. Mr. Tilden himself has taken no interest in Hancock's election for the last three or four weeks. He is respectful to Hancock but he sees nothing good to come out of a victory wherein the principal use of Hancock's name wi

destroyed, and a number of other buildings.

CANADA.

COLOT Prejudites—absected—A Fright to Court—Canadilas Live Nock for Ragiand—Diphtheria in Nova Scotley The Court—Canadilas Live Nock for Ragiand—Diphtheria in Nova Scotley The Court—Canadilas Live Nova Scotley Scotley The Court—Canadilas Live Nova Scotley Scotley Scotley Scotley The Court—Canadilas Live Nova Scotley Sc

The Judge also said that Kelly had gone to Rome Just before the exposure of the Ring in order not to have any responsibilities at that time, and not to have to take position against any Catholics. I asked Mr. Page how ex-Gov. Robinson stood on the Presidential count.

"I think he has become soured," said Page, "like most of the Anti-Kelly Democrats in New York. You see he was interviewed the other day as to how the election was going, and he said he thought we would carry Pennsylvania, but he said nothing about New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The control of the position of the party should be control of the control of the party should be control of the control of the control of the party should be control of the control o

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	10:18	Wind.	Rn	Wth
Albany	. 45	84	Light		Fair.
lpens	. 40	42	Wanash	****	Fair.
reckinridge		37	Fresh	65	Closer.
uffalo	. 30	85	Light		Clear
iro		1 60	Fresh		Clear
neyenne	. 64	52	Light		Cl'dy.
hicago	. 46	47	Gentle		Clear
ncinnati			Gentle Light		Cl'dy.
eveland		44	Light		Cl'dy.
venport	- 51	54	Fresh		Clear.
nver	51	44	Gentle	****	Clear.
troit			Genne		Clear.
dge City		ä.	Gentle		Fair.
buque	49		Fresh	111	rair.
luth	43	41	Fresh		Cl'dy.
le	45	43	Fresh		Fair.
canaba	41	42			Cl'dy.
rt Garry	40	22	Calm		
rt Gibson	46	84 85	Gentle		Clear.
and Haven.		83	Light	****	Cl'dy.
kuk		22	Gentle Fresh	****	Hazy.
rosse		444	Calm	***	Clear.
venworth.		400	Gentie	****	Clear. Clear.
isville	48	43	Fresh	37	Cl'dy,
lison	48	40 39	Light		Clear.
quette	1 49	39	Fresh		Cl'dy.
ophis	50	50 41			Cl'dy.
waukee	91	42	Gentle		Clear.
shville	70	54	***************	.17	Cl'dy.
w Orleans rth Platte		56	Brisk	.08	******
aha		147	Brisk		Clear. Clear.
W020	31	57	Fresh	****	Clear.
16be	67	51 51	Fresh		
ttaburg	46	44	Gentle	Maria B	Ct av.
rt Huron	1 39 1	36	Gentle		Fair.
chester	38	33	Gentle		Clear.
cramento	74	6	Fresh		Clear.
t Lake City.	1 44	- 66	Fresh		
ndusky n Francisco	8	46 56	Gentle	****	Clear.
reveport	52	51	Brisk	**22	Clear.
ringfield	53	22	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Louis		4	Gentle		Clear.
Paul	47	40	Wroah		Clear
ledo	48 55	44	Gentle.		Clear.
ksburg ginia City	55	- 00	Cremmer.	- 2000	Cl'dy.
inia City	44	31	Calm.	.65	Cl'dy.
cemueca	-71	47	Brisk		Clear.
kton	43		Brisk	****	Fair.
incent	1		*******		

SEIZED. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 .- A Port Townsend

Saw Francisco, Oct. 28.—A Port Townsend dispatch says the revenue cutter Walcott has seized the English sloop. Alert for cruising in American waters without papers.

Bolivian Rulers.

Not long ago a Chilian newspaper, in answer to a charge of Gen. Daza that Chili was a land of assasins, retorted that, of Bolivia's rulers, Suere was wounded by rioters and compelled by the resulting illness to resign; Blanco was shot to death while in the act of inauguration as President; Santa Cruz was banished because he had been beaten in battie; Velasco fell-a victim to revolution, and Valdivia died in exile; Belso was assasinated in the Capitol, and nine years later Cordovs was murdered; Linares was deposed, and died in exile; Acha was run out of office by revolution the week he accepted the Presidency; Melgarejo was expelled and murdered; Morales was killed by pair of assasins. "Only Daza is wanting to the list," aid the Chilian chronicler; and now, sure enough, the last mail brings advices that the National Convention of Bolivia has decreed: "Gen. Hilarian

FLORIDA COLONIZATION.

Mr. Jowell's Telegram on That Sub-ject is Returned-Confirmation of Republican Information. NEW YORK, Oct. 37.—One of Gov. Jewell's New York, Oct. 27.—One of Gov. Jewell's secretaries went to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday and had'a talk with the management. R was said the missing dispatch relating to "colonization" which was dated Oct. 8, and signed "Marshall Jeweil," had been sent from the Thirteenth street office of the Company, and as usual a copy was made at the main office down town. This copy is known as a relay copy. The bills sent to Gov. Jewell by the Western Union contain a charge for the 8th of October telegram, and the amount has been paid. The Republican National Committee's letter book contains a copy of the disputed dispatch.

Upon being made afquainted with these facts the Western Union Company sent the following note to Gov. Jewell:

"Office of the Western Union Telegram Company, New York, Oct. 26, 1880.—Marshall Jewell, Chairman—Dear Sir: I beg to give you herewith, to complete your files, a copy of your telegram to Key West of Oct. 8. Yours very respectfully.

"H. H. Ward, Manager and Cashier.

CHEAPER STEEL

What Manufacturers and Experts Say of the New Process of Making Steel Out of Phosphoric Ores. A cable dispatch was printed on Thursday

in one of the morning newspapers informing the public that the firm of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., the largest and most important iron and steel masters in the Middlesboro Cleveland district, have begun work boro Cleveland district, have begun work extensively under the new process for converting ordinary iron into steel by means of a basic lining in the Bessemer converters. By this process the common ore of the Cleveland district can be made to compete successfully with the flematité ore of the Barrow district, which until this complete developent of the new process under the supervision of Mr. Winslow Richards, Manager of the Bolekow and Vaughan Company, was the only ore, except the Bilbao ore of Spain, capable of such conversion.

A reporter of the Eventing Post called today on several large fitms engaged in the manifacture of steel and iron, and was informed that the new process, known as the Gilchrist-Thomas process, would be likely to effect a revolution in the manufacture of steel, making it one-quarter cheaver than at present. When the invention was first announced two years ago the Bessemer firm offered \$40,000 for the option of buying the patents after one year's experiments and then pald several hundred thousand dollars for another year's option.

Mr. Park Benjamin, the scientific expert, said that the method of removing phosphorus from iron in the Bessemer converter, thus enabling the Cleveland and other phosphorus from iron in the Bessemer converter, the senabling the Cleveland and other phosphorus from iron in the Bessemer converter to remove it. The sing is of a silicious or acid in the manufacture of steel, is described by the inventors, Messrs. S. G. Thomas and P. C. Gilchrist, in a paper read before the British Iron and Steel institute in 1879. It had already been pointed out that at the conclusion of the Bessemer converter to remove it. The sing is of a silicious or acid in the manufacture of steel, is described by the inventors, Messrs. S. G. Thomas and P. C. Gilchrist, in a paper read before the British Iron and Steel Institute in 1879. It had already been pointed out that at the conclusion of the Bessemer converter to remove it. The sing is of a silicious or acid in the Bessemer converter to r extensively under the new process for con-verting ordinary iron into steel by means

phosphorus there would be an impossibility, and they contemplated the substitution for this acid slag of a calcareous, magnesian, or basic slag. Such a slag could afford a base with which the nascent phosphoric acid could combine, and thus enable it to be eliminated from the iron. But a ganister clay lining being silicious or acid, would be eaten away by a basic slag, and the latter would be itself neutralized at the same time; so that to render the contemplated action of the basic slag possible, a basic fining also had to be provided.

The inventors, after considerable experiment, finally discovered that an excellent brick could be made out of magnesian limestone, containing from 6 to 8 per centum of silica, 3 to 4 per centum of alumina, and 1 to 3 per centum of oxide of iron, by firing it at very high temperature—ordinary fire brick-kiin temperature—being insufficient. With this the converter is lined before the moitten metal is run in, and in the converter is placedla certain quantity of lime, in proportion to the silicon in the iron, of which the influence on the slag has to be neutralized. Most of the phosphorus is oxidized during the "afterblow," and thus eliminated from the iron. The process has not yet been tried in this country to any large extent, but will now, in all probability, be adopted.

Death-Bed Nuptials. Death-Bed Nuptials.

CANTON, O., Oct. 22.—The marriage of Miss Addie Tonner, of this city, and Mr. George Reynolds, formerly of this city, but now engaged in the banking business at Leadville, Colo., which took place here last evening, was a very sad coremony, the bride being on her death-bed. The wedding was to have taken place Christmas. Only the intimate friends were present at the ceremony. The parties are members of two of the oldest and best families of Canton. Miss Tonner is living this evening, but cannot recover.

West Dayton, Ia., comes forward with the champion snake of the season. Dr. C. B., Brown and B. Pierson say that by the use of chloroform and drugs they were enabled to cage a snake whose length was twenty-seven feet, and which is ten inches in diameter. He is five inches between the eyes, and the eyes are flery red.

The wife of Charles Barrett, of Strathroy, Canada, was walking with ner husband through his wheat field, when she was attacked by a monstrous blowing adder. The first blow was on her leg, at the knee, and the second left the snake fastened to her skirts. She endeavored to shake him off, and ran, but fainted before she had gone ten feet. Her husband then caught the reptile by the head in a hay rake and it was killed. When inflated it was six inches in diameter and five feet long. Snakes.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBERous patrons throughout the city, we have establiabed Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 12
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove-sy.
northwest corner Thirty-dith-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-dirst and
State-sta.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 1M South
Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc.,
1M West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
TH. SOMNICHSEN, Druggist, 2M Blue Island-sv,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fanny
Goods, 70 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 4M West Madison-st., corner Faulina.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 123 North Halsted,
corner Indians-st.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st.,
corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL-WILL MISS N. WATSON, DRESSmaker, please send her address to MISS FEITON?

PERSONAL-PEN: YOUR THURSDAY LETter sent to me. Letter at Tribune office for you. LOST AND FOUND.

OFT-OCT. S. BETWEEN 19 AND 11 P. M., IN clother and other articles valuable to no one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid by returning same to S. and 57 Walsah-av. Address B 764 Tribane. LOST-A BAY MARE, WOUNDED ON RIGHT paid for her return to H. WILKIE, corner Augusta and Lincoln-sts.

\$\Psi_0\$ WILL BE PAID. AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for return of the articles taken from No. 328 Ohlo-st. Monday evening.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT-PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 400 Ellis-av. 26. Address, immediately, L 17.

Tribune office.

To RENT-14-ROOM DWELLING, MICHIGAN-AV. and Thirteenth-st. 3 rooms deep, to private famly: \$1,000. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salie-st.

TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE fronting Lake Park; might rent partly furnished and retain one floor. BABCOCK BROS., 215 Grove-st. North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIdence near Lincoln Park, having large, improved
grounds. Address & Tribne office.

TO RENT-So-NEW, MODERN II-ROOM STONEfront dwellings, 57 and 62 North La Salie-st.
PETERSON & BAT, 163 Randolph-st.

West Side.

West Side.

To RENT—A 3-STONE SWEILI-FRONT house on Ashland-av, near Adams-et, with gas-fixtures, furnace, and all modern conveniences. Possession given Nov. I. Will sell coal. range, carpet, and some furniture. Address K is, Tribune office.

To RENT—50-NO. 421 PARK-AV. NEW THREE-iblas Saile-st.

TO RENT—621 CARROLL-AV. NEAR UNION Park-place, two story and basement matble; south front. Inquires of BARNES & PARISH, 137 La Saile-st.

Subnrban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—AT KENWOOD,

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE-AT KENWOOD, near depot. Large grounds. Rent \$45. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-4t.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-NICELY-FUNNISHED ROOMS. 1243

Michigan-av, near Twoifth-at.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentiemen. 4f Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room i7.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED: ALSO TWO unrugnished rooms cheap at 8 East Van Buren.

West Side.

TO RENT-PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT. Apply at the house, 52 Ada-st.

TO RENT-TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, convenient to two car lines. 172 Sangamon-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-ONE VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with hot and coid water, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 238 North La Salle-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT-SMALL, PLEASANT OFFICE ON Clark-st., near Washington, second floor. Inquire in Room If Methodist Church Block. Miscellaneous. TO RENT-LARGE WAREHOUSE, 50X150, BASE-ment of Nos. 50 and 52 South Canal-st. Apply at 75 and 77 Handolph-st. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO TOUNG GETLE-men a nicely furnished room with fire, North Side preferred; must be within ten minutes' walk of new Court-Honse, and respectable; rent not to ex-ceed \$12 a month. Address L. 22, Tribune office. Ceed & 2 a month. Address L 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY
With no children will pay a good price for a
nicely furnished house until May hext; South Side
preferred; state locality and rent. Address L 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR
flat of five rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, for a family of three adults; North or South
Side. Terms moderate. Address L 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED
rooms for housekeeping within 16 minutes' walk
from State and Madison-sts. South Side preferred.

Address 31d Prairie-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TAGE SALE—LARGE BUSINESS LOTS ON SOUTH
T Sides north of Adament; have what' lots to
feet and newards, entitable for elevators, tameries,
sards, and factories. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, III
Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—GRIFFIN & DWIGHT. WEST SIDE
real-estate dealers, corner of Washington and
Halsted-sta, have a large list of first-class West Side
real-estate dealers, corner of Washington and
Halsted-sta, have a large list of first-class West Side
real-estate dealers, corner of Washington and
Halsted-sta, have a large list of first-class west Side
residence and business property. Parties ecoking investments will please cell.

TOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD BUILDING LOTS
on Indiana-av. Prairie-sv., and Michigan-av.,
south of Eighteenth-st. Can be bought cheep for a
few days. Call for particulars.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

Corner Washington and Halsted-sta.

TOR SALE—SEV GOLD NUMBER) COTTAGE
A Grove-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., a 3-story
symme stors, with rooms above, known as Williard's
Pharmacy. Can be had at much less than its value
for cash. MEAD & COR, 16 La Salle-st.

TOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRE-AV., BETWEEN TOR SALE LUTS ON CENTRE AV., BETWEEN Jackson and van Buren-sa. Also lots on Van Buren-sa, east of Centre-sv. We invite attention of builders to this fine property, now offered for sale for the first time, as it will pay well to improve; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salle-sa.

POR SALE-TWO 5-STORY AND BASEMENT Drick houses on Ontario-st, at less than cost of building: a first rate investment. MEAD & COE, 160 La Salle-st.

POR SALE-160 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., EAST front, at \$80 per foot for a few days. E. A. CUM-MINGS & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

POR SALE-160 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., EAST front, at \$80 per foot for a few days. E. A. CUM-MINGS & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

POR SALE-ELEGANT STONE-FRONT. 15 rooms, on West Washington-st, west of Union Park corner lot; one of the most desirable residences on the street; good brick barn. MEAD & COE, 166 La Salle.

COE. 18 La Saile.

COE. 28 La Saile.

COE. 28 La Saile.

COE. 38 La Sa

10 L4 Saile-jt.

FOR SALE-FOR E.M. A TWO-STORY BRICK
house and brick barn 45 South Leavitt-st.; lot 25
feet. H. C. MOREY, 17 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-BY MATSON HILL, 25 Washington-st.
MICHIGAN-AV—30 ft. at Fifty-third-st.
SINDIANA-AV—107 ft. corner Sixty-first-st.
STATE-ST-305 ft. corner Fifty-disth-st.
WABASH-AV.—100 ft. near Fifty-dfth-st.

TOR SALE-90x175 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV. between Twenty-ninth and Thirnieth-sta, E75 per foot. MATSON HILL, & Washington-st.

FOR SALE-AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOT, 30x18; Ashiand-say. As a sarpain for 8 few days. PIERCE & WAER, IS LA Salie-st. PIERCE & WABE, 163 La Saile-st.

TOB SALE-MICHIGANEAV., NEAB THIRteenth-st. two-story and Manaard roof brick
dwelling; three rooms deep with lot Exist, east
front; \$14500, cost \$22,000. Bargain. PIERCE &
WARE, 163 La Saile-st.

To sted on West Side; corner with bay window,
\$1,700: casted on West Side; corner with bay window,
\$1,700: casted on West Side; corner with bay window,
\$1,700: casted on West Side; corner with bay window,
WARE, 163 La Saile-st. POR SALE-CHEAP, A MODERN 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house in splendid condition, on Lake-av., near Thirty-first-st. J. GUNZEN-HAUSER, 131 Handolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OB SALE-SPLENDID FARMS IN INDIANA, 40
to 50 miles southeast of Chicago.

Inter for sale one farm of 1,200 acres, on which is
10,000 in the country of 1,200 acres, one of 1,200 acres, one
10,000 in the country of 1,200 acres, one
10,000 in the country of 1,200 acres, in the country of 1,200 acres, in the country of 1,200 worth of improvements.

Investment in these lands better than money loaned at 5 per cent.

Crown Point, Lake Country, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, OR GOOD for, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninih-sta. form \$3.00 to \$6.00; cash: also one north of Thirty-fifth-st. B. F. HEAD, 68 Major Block. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT room for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with excellent board.

2216 PRAIRIE-AV.—A NICKLY FURNISHED front room, and bedroom off, to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. CORNER TWENTY-SEVENTH AND WALLACE, up-stairs, to the left-Good accommodations for two or three boarders. H. BECK.

North Side.
7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—NEAR THE BRIDGE wanted. with room, S.M to Se per week; day boarder wanted.

wanted.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE CORNER OF STATE AND
Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer
House—Board and room per day, \$1.00 to \$2; per week,
from \$6 to \$12. Also rooms rented without board. HASTINGS HOUSE. 16 18. 20. AND 22 EAST
Adams-st.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, at
moderate rates. Day-board, st par week. Transient,
\$1.25 to \$1.00 per day.

CT. LAWRENCE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, 182 AND 185
Clark-st. You need to pay fancy hotel prices when
10 and 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

DOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH A NEAT,
D convenient toom, in a strictly private and cultured family, on one of the avenues above Twentysecond-st., at moderate price; gentility and cleanliness an object rather than its urriousness. Address. ness an object rather than luxuriousness. Address, stating name, location, and price, Li, Tribune.

DOARD—AND ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFF, and two children, 5 and 7 years, within ten minutes of Madison-st. private family. K & Tribune.

DOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM FOR SELF, wife, and little boy: immediately; price not to exceed \$50 per month. Reference. L 7, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF UPRIGHT AND square planes and organs to rent at very low rates; also instruments for sale on installments. GO TO

GOOLD & SURAPS.

GO TO

STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.,
And see their immense stock of
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
Which can be bought at lower figures than any other
goods of like quality in the West. Cash or installments. Planos and organs to rent.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

HALLET, DAYIS & CO.'S

These renowned Pianos—
Recommended and used by the greatest artists in the Old and New World, pronounced by Musical Critics everywhere as the highest achievement in the art of Piano-Forte making—can be found only at Wareroumof, W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adamsets.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTment of the well-known EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS, Beautiful in tone, HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A TJOHN MITCHELL'S, BE EAST WASHINGton-st, horses of all kinds, carriages, buggles, and
harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will
exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE PRETTIEST THREE,
dustrer top road wagon in Chicago; new last June;
built by William Grey, of New York; also set of new
single harness. Call at S. A. LITTLE'S stables, in
rear of lie South Clark-st, or Si La Salle-st, Boom 34,
for two days.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK-HORSE, 5 YEARS
old, weighs 1,30 pounds; warranted sound and
kind; true pulier in all harness; has good heavy bone;
will give a trial and sell low. Call at barn 355 Michigan-av.

Tyse THE

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., AND YULLER & FUILLER, Wholesale Agents.

Harness shops and druggists generally keep it.

\$\Prec{1}{2}\$ 150 lein bay horse, 6 years old, 154 hands bigh; was purchased in Urange County, N. Y., last spring for \$100; trotted a mile to top buggy in three minutes. Warranted sound and kind. Reason for sailing so low; he is the property of a lady who cannot ride on account of ill-health. Call at owner's residence, 135 Michigan-av.

A STROLOGIST—MES. DH. ELLIS NEVER FAILS
A to tell correctly the life history. All subjects
treated: love, courtship, marriage, absent friends or
relatives, if you will be rich, when and how, sickness
and death, inwaults, goods fost or stolen, business best
adapted to and most successful, happy, and
healthy, how to win and retain the love and friendship of those you wish, the result of all kinds of undertakings. Information by mail. Address or call
Room 40, 20 West Madison—st., Chicago, Ill. Office
hours 9 to 12a. m., 1 to 5, 7 to 9 p.m. Sanday, 16a. m.
to 2 p. m. For all persons born in March, April, June,
September, October, and December, will select prise
numbers in lottery. Send for circular. WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSton, as the best adviser and counsolor on love,
marriage, and business affairs. Sit West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 20 TO 20 EAST HANdolph-st., have the best and cheapest place for
storing furniture, pianos, ndse., etc. Advances made.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.;
cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
GEORGE PARRY, BU West Monroe-st. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS OF bousehold goods; furniture of private residences purchased. Address or call on W. 30 East Van Buren.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 508 AND 556 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CASTof clothing at GELDER'S, I'll State st. (old No.
86). Orders by mail promptly afsended to. Estabished Rel.
BUSINESS CARDS. A GOODRICH, ATTORNSY AT LAW, BIDRAE, born-st, Chicago, Advice from B years on persones. Stationa quietly and leasily transacted.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-SEAL SKIN SACK, ABOUT B INCH-es; cost side will take St. if taken at once. CHA-PIN's, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED-MALE HELP ANTED-DRUG CLERK - A COM WANTED—AN SISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN Re-insurance confice.

WANTED—A BOY FOR A DRUG-STORE, MUST and the sound of t WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL bookkeeper; best of references required. Address, stating full particulars, G 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN MEN TO RUN WOO ing machinery; also steady employment penters. Jacksonville Car Company, Jackson Ville Car Company, Jackson Vil Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-A GOOD TEAMSTER TO DRIVE A
grain wagon. Apply at 28 South Green-st. W grain wagon. Apply at 29 South Green-st,

Employment Agencies.

W ANTED-La0 LABORERS FOR LEVERS
work in Mississippi and Louisians; wages if per
day; new work and warm climate; cheep fare,
checkers, a West
Madison-st, Room 2.

W ANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS FUR
day; free fare; 20 for Louisians; cheep fare,
checkers, a West
Masourt, Wisconsin, lows, etc.; wages, illé per
day; free fare; 20 for Louisians; cheep fare,
checkers, a fine fare,
west Madison-st, Room 2.

W ANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
Southern Dakota; wages, illé to 25 per ay;
free fare Lhore and back. CHRISTIAN & CO., 26
South Water-st, 25 West Madison-st, Room 2.

W ANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
South Water-st, 25 West Madison-st, Room 2.

W ANTED-61 LABORERS I CAN GET

WANTED—ALL THE LABORRES I CAN GET for C. & N. W. R. R. in lows, Wisconsin, and Michigan; highest wages paid; 18 for Illinois; 50 for quarry work; free fare; 1000 for leves work South, at H. SPERIECK'S, 21 West Randolph-s. J. H. SPERRECK'S, 21 West Randolph-et.

WANTED-AGENTS-ENERGETIC MER. WITE DUSINESS, guaranteed to pay EM week! on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at PNorth Clark-st. up-stairs. MERRILL &CO.Chicago.

WANTED - CANVASSERS OF EFFHER SEX TO sell incedis cases, needle packages, jewslry, novelines, notions, etc. Bay your goods of first hands not make money. Why not try it? Catalogue free. C. M. Lishing TON, No. 6. Jackson-st. Chicago.

WANTED - A SMAET ERIEAND BOY OF ABOUT 18 years of age; must be acquainted in downtown offices. Inquire at 18 South Caml-st. WANTED - A NO. 1 WATCH AND JEWBLEY auctioneer. Address L IS, Tribune office.

WANTED-A FOUNG MAN TO ASSIST photograph gallery and learn the business ply at 57 West Madison-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED—A COMPETENT GIBL TO COOK, wash, and iron, and do general housework for gentleman and wife; must come well recommended. Address P.-O. Box 88, Franston, ill. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR work; German perferred, Call at 29) WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO
do general housework in a small family: must
be a good cook and laundress: waxes is per week,
good references required. Call at 255 Frairjo-say,
between the hours of 8 and 17 a. m. Friday and Saturday. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; must be next and tidy, and one who can give good references; will pay good wages. Address J. J. Fribune office.

WANTED-A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE girl and to assist in second work. Apply at GI West Washington-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDHESS; also second girl, either Scandinavians or Germans. Must come well recommended. Apply at GI Wabsah-av.

WANTED-GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL FOR general housework, in family of three, mill wabshar, Miscellancous.

WANTED-LADYLIKE AND SELP-RELIANT women to sell Sarah Hactert Stevenson's new book, "Physiology of Woman," Call or address CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., 125 Dearborn-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS
Cashier, salesman, or clerk in any business; several years' experience in a bust; will accept small
salary. Address L 20, Tribune office. Coachmon, Teamsters, &c.
Situation Wanted—in a Private Finite
S as coachman. Good privaces. Address L.

man of all work on a place. Gly or country. Flesh address K. A. Tribune office.

SITUATION WAYED—BY AN AMERICA man on sentisman's place; good coscingan as groom, careful driver, understands furnesses, good minker; wages low. Good references. A. CARI TON, ISIA Wabash-av. TON, 1214 Wabash-av.

Miscellameous.

Situation Wanted—As Night Watchkas on some wholesale house. Best of reference given. Address K & Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—By a young Man who has had four years' experience in dramming in Virginia and the South (raised in Virginia) has a large acquaintance; can influence a good tride; would take a position as traveling agent for some firm, or act as clerk or salesman. Best of references given. Address L. Z. Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—By a reliable young of the property of the property

Pomeetics.

STATISTICS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDE

Siris, one as feri-class cook and one as second
girl. Call at or address 3d Eventy-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO SWEDISH
Girls to do general housework. Call at Hilambee-st., up-stairs in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL.

Sto do general work in an American family: South
Side preferred. References. SW Cottage Grove-ov,
in office.

D to do general work in an American family: South Side preferred. Heferences. See Cottage Grovew, in office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOM-Dan, with best cererences from her present employer, as cook or laundress in a private family. Address La, Tribute office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT Owoman as cook, or cook and laundress, or as childraurse, in a private family. Call at 12 Twentlether.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework and as unres city; best of references; private families. 243 Walsah-av.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS to COOK, wash, and iron, and do second or aurawork. 245 Walsah-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general bousework in a private family. Call at 14 North Robey-st.

North Robey-st.

Employment Agencies.

Situations Wanted-Wisconsin Gisla
Sbest cooks, second dris, dising-room dris, an
jaundresses available. Good gris wanted for best
families. REGISTAY, 775 West Monroe-st. HUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN WITH 600 CASH. Can control bis own money, and without risk make a net profit of fall per month; must give your whole time to the business; particulars furnished upon personal interview only. J. 15. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FOR CASH ONLY Private boarding-house full of prompt-passing personal interview only. J. 15. Tribune office, private boarding-house full of prompt-passing personal interview only. J. 15. Tribune office, private boarding-house full of prompt-passing personal interview only. J. 15. Tribune office, and clearing a great passing of the second personal personal passing of the second personal passing personal passing personal passing personal passing personal passing personal passing personal pass BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

I DO HEREBY WARN EVERYBODY NOT TO advance any money or species may son Jessesh upon my account. MICHAEL LALLAS.

M. A. BEDELE'S MILLISERY, SE WABASHAM, av., formerly corner State and Harrison-sta.

MY ELECTRIC SULFHUR, VAPOR. RUSSIAN, in ventilation, privacy, elegance, and describes to ventilation, privacy, elegance, and describes.

Take only the best. A. B. MCARESNEY, M. D. WANTED—TICKETS FOR TROUPE OF A TO ST WLOUIS and Laneas City, unlimited. Send lower price immediately. Address, appoint interview, L. I. Tribane Office.

TO EXCHANGE—THE WESTERN STATES FOR Highting log velocipeds (patented)—"bigges in thing on ice—for horses, pugges, jewery, traitants, or saything valuable. For particulars additionable to the bigges of the control of the bigges of the control of the bigges of the control of the bigges of the bigg PARTNERS WANTED PARTNER WANTED—WITH A PAW dollars to take interest and control a of a secessity and monopoly. For the Bee B. A. REYNOLDS, Commercial Monopoly.

is very apt to have taken such a bottle, thoughever used a drop of liquor. The evidence wever, doesn't appear to be strong enough table any one to pronounce in favor of the note.

GENERAL NEWS. H. Ricz, of Washington, D. C., is at the Tre-RRISON, of St. Joseph, Mo., is at the GE W. P. CULLON, of New York, is at the

en F. Burrill, Grand Secretary of the d Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., is at

H. D. DEMENT, Republican candidate for curetary of State, Dixon, Ill., returned to the ity yesterday, and is stopping at the Pacitic.

At the United States Treasurer's office the recipts of gold yesterday were \$5,000; disbursements, none. Of silver \$2,000 were taken in and \$6,000 paid out.

A FEMALE infant, wrapped in a water-proof pe, was found at 8:30 last evening lying along-te a fence on Wabash avenue between Twen-third and Twenty-fourth streets. It was ken to the Home for the Friendiess.

actions for the Friendless.

ICHFORD, 16 years of age, tiving at No.

street, was knocked down by a Canniue car, at the corner of Randolph and
streets, and his head and one foot were
uised by another car going in an option.

dire for the benefit of the Alexian Broth-sital, held at the North Side Turner-Hall, Pavilion, and the Twelfth Street Tur-are very attractive, and visited daily crowds who are pleased at what they

MULLIKEN, General Superintendent, and Carpenter. General Ticket Agent, of the it, Lansing & Northern Railroad; D. W. r., Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois al Railroad; and H. S. Pennington, Genricight Agent of the Cairo & Vincennes ad, are at the Tremont.

ns of Dubuque, In., are making inn this city about P. M. Wright, a wellcitizen of that burg, who has not been
since leaving home for this city about
as ago. It is rumored that he met with
dental death, but nothing is known of
g of the kind by the authorities.

air following is a list of the dutiable goods air following is a list of the dutiable goods airved at the Custom-House yesterday: Field, ter & Co., four cases dry goods; & Golay, case manufacturing wood and iron; Brown & & Co., two cases dry goods; Moseback & mphrey, thirty kers chiorate potash and 150 ms caustic soda; Fowler Bros., 550 bags salt.

Conosen Mann yesterday heid an inquest at Conosen Mann yesterday heid an inquest at Co. ITC Carroll avenue upon John Dighton. 35 ears of age, head switchman on the Pittsburg, nacinnati & St. Louis Railroad, who, while uncuping cars in the yard, had his foot caught a frog and, was thus run down and killed by train. Also, at No. 128 Sherman street, upon ohn McDermott, 45 years of age, who dropped ead of heart disease in the Rock Island freight lepot. Also, upon Joseph Treybrowski, of No. 128 Dickson street, who died of congestive shills. C. H. CHAPPKIA, General Superintendent of

I. CHAPPKIL, General Superintendent of hicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; W. C. Horne, General Superintendent, and John coher, General Purchasing Agent of the go, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; J. D. General Manager, and F. Slataper, Chief eer of the Pittsburk, Fort Wayne & Chimilroad; P. E. Hall, General Manager of oux City & Pacific Railroad; Thomas Meneral Agent of the Macon & Brunswick and at Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Thomas, General agent of the Macon & Brunswick and at Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Thomas, General crofthe Eric Dispatch Line; and George niels, General Ticket Agent of the Wat. Louis & Pacific Railroad, are at the Pacific Railroad.

nave to settle at those figures.

I internal Revenue Record, just received by Department here, contains a table giving a ment of the grain and molasses distilleries eration in the United States, showing a of its of such distilleries, of which twenty-are in the State of Illinois. There are but collasses distilleries altogether, of which mapphire has one, and Massachusetts the index. Neither Texas nor New Jersey has illery. North Carolina has the largest er of distilleries, where 103 are in opera-Kansas, Alabama, and Nobraska have but ach. Kentucky has fifty-three, Tennes-and Pennsylvania twenty-nine. The re-era re distributed in small numbers among ser States.

in the children of to-day were better in the truths of Scripture than were of those who had received iton before the establishment of the They were well worthy of enourage and support, and repaid tenfold the labor penase attendant on them.

In the support, and repaid tenfold the labor penase attendant on them.

In the support, and repaid tenfold the labor penase attendant on them.

In the support, and repaid tenfold the labor penase attendant on them.

In the support, and repaid tenfold the labor penase and selections of how some teachers impart from the Bible on Sunday, but neglect thoiars on week-days, content, apparently, we work on the Sabbath. Dr. Vincent to the scholar than the more work of recitations and telling Biblical stories, schar should look after his scholar on ays, quastion him as to what he read and the went, and try, if possible, to mold his life for the best and purest ends. His tions were drawn in a skillful manner,

and he kept the audience in good humor by his apt way of putting them. Miss Addle Pyott, daughter of J. M. Pyott, Esq., the iron-founder, and Mr. Thomas Love, of this effy, were married tast evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 285 Ashland avenue. A large company of friends were present, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. B. Hurfbut, of the Fourth Baptist Church. The young couple were attended by the Misses Tente Irons and Mary Pyott as bridesmaids, and Messrs. J. M. Pyott, Jr., and Edgar Stearns as groomsmen. The bride wore a beautiful dress of brocaded heliotrope satin with pearl passementerie and point lace trimmings, white veil and wreath of orange-blossoms. The array of presents was large and included many beautiful and valuable gifts. The bride received from her father the lot, and from ber husband the house, No. 291 Ashland avenue. A wedding supper was furnished by Eckhart, and John Hand's orchestra provided music for dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Love left during the evening for an extended Eastern tour, and will take possession of their new home on their return.

on their return.

THE DIGHTON ACCIDENT.

It appears that the report made by the policeman Tuesday night of the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Dighton, an employé of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, was incorrect and calculated to do great injustice to the dead man's fellow-employés. He died by reason of his foot catching in a frog while he was uncoupling some cars. Being unable to extricate himself, he was run over and instantly killed. The officer stated in his report that the railroad-men in the vicinity refused to help him in removing the body from the track, and that he had to take care of it himself. The story told by the men, however, which is unquestionably true, is, that, as soon as the accident happened, they had the train stopped, removed the dead man's body from the track, put it on a board, and attempted to place it in one of the railroad shanties, but found it too small for that purpose. Then, as was their duty, they informed a policeman of what had occurred, and asked him to take charge of the body. That he got an express wagon and removed it. They say that they did all that men could do for the help of their dead comrade, and were grieved and mortified by the incorrect report made by the officer. A statement was picked up by him in some curious way, to the effect that the engine which killed Dighton was an unlucky one, having previously killed four men, and that its number had been changed by the Company in order to break its luck. The engine which killed the man, however, was a new one, and has been out of the shop only a few weeks. THE DIGHTON ACCIDENT.

THE CITY-HALL.

A Mas. O'BRIEN, living on Kramer street, between Jefferson and Union, died yesterday. The
case was reported to the Health Department,
and an investigation showed that she left four
children who were absolutely helpless. The
County Agent's attention was called to the case
late in the afternoon.

late in the afternoon.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to the Chicago Sugar Refining Company to erect an eleven-story refinery, 165x310 feet, corner of Beach and Taylor streets, to cost \$200,000; one to T. A. Koch, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 15 Lincoin street, to cost \$0,000; and one to B. P. Hutebinson, to erect a four-story store, Franklin street, near Randolph, to cost \$40,000.

THERE is absolutely nothing doing in the Health Department. An applicant for a burial permit, even, has to wait around until some one turns up, and the situation may be said to be even worse than when undertakers were privileared to come in and accommodate themseives. The Ward Inspectors are doing nothing outside of politics, and the Workshop Inspectors are carning their pay by peddling campaign documents. The latter never amounted to anything, and never will, but Just now they are trying to make themselves useful to the party.

The city employés are being pressed beyond

ments. The latter never amounted to anything, and never will, but Just now they are trying to make themselves useful to the party.

The city employés are being pressed beyond description, and the work is going on so privately that very few can understand what is being done or what is proposed to be done. Instead of exacting a vote from them for the party, the Mayor is going around in person asking them whether or not he has attempted to buildoze them. The answer would be all right but for the fact that he couples with his inquiry the intimation that unless they vote for Casselman et al. he will regard them as political enemics, etc. This is not buildozing, of course, but, comparing it with the Louisiana rule, the difference is that the one uses the shotgun and the other does not, and the result will be that those who refuse to vote for "Hancock and victory" will be discharged. There is no doubt about this, but there is some consolation for the Republicans in the fact that ail of his threats will not take away any votes from Mr. Garfield nor from the local ticket, for every discharge he may make will only add so much to the majority which is to wipe him of the face of the political world the coming spring.

THE CITY OPTICES

continue to be deserted, and the story is a very simple one. Two-thirds of the employée are, and have been, out at work for the party, and the heads have been, out at work for the party, and the heads have been, out at work for the party, and the heads have been, out at work for the party, and the heads have been, out at work for the party and the heads have been absent from duty a week or more. One head of a department says that he has granted one of his men a leave of absence for a few days, and this is all he knows upon the subject. Yet the pay-rolls for October, which will entitle everybody to full pay, will be approved the some excuse, from a party standpoint, that is, if Mr. Harrison is to be rediceted, for this thowing away of the public money. The pay-rolls for the month will be inte

THE COUNTY BUILDING

THERE were thirty marriage-licences yesterday.

The office of the Clerk of the Criminal Cour The omce of the clerk of the Criminal Court was yesterday afflicted with the presence of three Democratic hirelings, who had been sent there at the instance of the Democratic Campaign Committee, to ascertain the number of continued cases on the criminal docket, with a view of supplying Gen. Stiles with amunition to fire at State's-Attorney Mills. The aforesaid hirelings labored with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, and finally went away with a lot of hieroglyphics which no fellow could interpret.

hieroglyphics which no fellow could interpret.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS yesterday entered complaint in the County Court, on behalf of one Mary Leahy, who states that she is a poor person and unable to support herself, because of defective eyesight; that she is and has been for a long time a patient at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and that her father, william Leahy, of Chicago, is legally liable for her support, and that he has not only refused to contribute to her maintenance, but has frequently beaten her and otherwise grossly maltreated her and driven her from his house. The petitioner asks that this man Leahy may be brought into court, and compelled to show cause why he should not support her, as he is in duty bound to do under the statutes.

The Special Committee

bound to do under the statutes.

THE Special Committee, consisting of Commissioners Clark, Hutt, and Burling, were in session yesterday to hear applications for the position of engineer of the new Court-House. The experts selected to conduct the examination of candidates were John D. Murphy, excity Boller Inspector; Robert Tarrant, marine engine builder; John Davis, boller manufacturer and contractor for tank/work in the Court-House; and Robert Paron, for many years assistant engineer at the Water-Works. The following applicants were heard: James Conrold, formerly engineer of the Skinner School, R. F. Mackey, George W. Curtis, and Henry Horn. The examination was very exhaustive, and consumed the entire afternoon. The examination was very exhaustive, and to the Committee, and will probably send in a written report to-day.

DONALDSON.

DONALDSON.

ANOTHER BOTTLE HOAL.

The Journal published yesterday afternoon the following letter which had been sent to it by A and W. Strickland, rectifiers and wholesale wine and spirit merchants, No. 159 Clark street:

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—Dear Sir: Don't know if the inclosed is genuine, but any one who knows Donaldson's hand-writing could tell. One of our bottle-washers found it in a bottle. Bespectfully, A. STRICKLAND.

P. S.—It is late to find anything of this kind, but the appearance of the bottle in which it was found looks as if it had been long in the sand.

The inclosure referred to was a small card, yellow and dingy with age, and shrunken as if it had been for some time in the water. It bore, in characters scarcely legible, the following hastily-penciled note:

The burricane is upon us—our sand is all exhausted—a few moments and the balloon will be in the water. Tell Barnum to give the balance of my salary to Molly—good-bye. Grimwood behaves nobly.

Comparison of the signature with Donaldson's autograph indicated a rather close but not perfect resemblance. Some months ago the firm bougta hand the side of dottles from a second-hand dealer, and in one of them Wednesday morning was found this card, curled up on the bottom and against the side. The bottle fiscif was an ordinary whisky bottle, with a long neck, and a "thread" in the neck for the introduction of a screw plass-stopper. The imprint on the bottom selass-stopper. The imprint on the bottom selass-stopper. The imprint on the bottom selass-stopper. The introduction of a screw plass stopper in the ruins of the fire of 1874, which covered the district in which his shop in located. D. S. Thomas, Barnum's press agent in 1875, awe it as his opinion that the signature might be Donaldson's though it was not quite as studied as the dead aeronaut's, and lacked the peculiar back-hand characteristic of the original. If the card was written by Donaldson, it must have been written before it got dark, for he never carried a lantern or even lighted a match.

DR. THOMAS.

DR. THOMAS.

BE ACCEPTS THE CALL TO THE PROPLE'S CHURCH. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the People's Church,—John R. Floyd presiding, and J. J. Tobias Secretary,—a resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Trustees to extend a call to the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D. D., to preach to the People's Church of Chicaro. In pursuance of this, the following call was yesterday sent to Dr. Thomas:

To the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D. D.—Dear Brothers: Whereas, the Rock River Conference of the M. E. Church, of which you are a member, at its late session at Rockford, Ill., after having passed your character, and by a majority vote, without just causo, requested you to withdraw from the Church and ministry, thereby necessitating you, on your part, to ask for a supernumerary relation; therefore we, the Trustees, as authorized by the Board of Directors, extend to you acall from "The People's Church of Chicago" to pench the Gospei upon such a broad and evanged all platform as to you may seem in accordance with the will of God and best promotion of His cause in the welfare of mankind. Sami. Boyles, President.

Attest: S. F. Regula, Secretary.

To this the following reply was received:
CHICAGO, Oct. 28—To Messrs. Samuel Boyles, S. F. Ropua, and Others of the Board of Trustees—Dear Bretthern: Having felt it best not to continue in the regular work during the pendency of the question of doctrinal differences with the Church, my relations to the Conference are such that I am free to engage in any form of ministry I may desire; and, being in entire sympathy with your broad evangelical principles and the work you propose to do. I cheerfully necept your offer of this date to become the pastor of the "People's Church of Chicago." Affectionately,

As previously announced, the first services will be held a week from Sunday at 11 a. m. at Hooley's at 1 a. m. to-day. The price of seats will range from \$5 to \$10 per year.—a remarkably low figure. A quarter of the seats have already been soid, and everything indicates that all the

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

A joint meeting of the Boards of the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were present from Hyde Park Messrs. Ford, Foss, Hobert, and Pierce, and from the Town of Lake Messrs. Muirhead, Murphy, and Redfield. The latter gentleman occupied the chair. Messrs. Muirhead, Murphy, and Rodfield. The latter gentleman occupied the chair.

Messrs. John Hough of Lake, William Hale of Hyde Park, and John Bavis were appointed to appraise the value of the Water-Works owned by these two towns. The Town of Lake, as has been already stated, some time ago concluded to purchase the Water-Works, that town agreeing to pay to Hyde Park half of the valuation of the same according to an estimate submitted by competent appraisers. The appraisers were instructed to report to the Boards at as carry a date as possible. Mr. Muirhead stated that he had visited the well now being sunk in connection with the works. Everything was progressing favorably. The well had been sunk some eighteen feet, and the work would probably be finished in a few days.

Mr. Cole, the engineer, sent in a communication.

days.

Mr. Cole, the engineer, sent in a communication asking that \$900 be paid the contractor who is sinking the well. The recommendation was adopted, when Mr. Muirhead made a motion, which was carried, asking that a warrant for \$450 be drawn on each town, payable to the contractor. ractor.

The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the President of either Board in either town. of the President of either Board in either town.

EVANSTON.

Prof. H. G. Fisk did not arrive Tuesday, as had been expected. He met with something of a reverse not long since, and did not think it quite safe to come. He is now expected Wednesday.

reverse not long since, and did not think it quite safe to come. He is now expected Wednesday.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting last evening at the Englewood hose-house, all the wednesday of the resignation of A. H. Yeeder, Town Attorney, was presented and accepted. The reason given by Mr. Veeder for resigning was his health.

The bill of Treasurer Muirhead for twenty Town of Lake bonds, due in 1894, purchased of George A. Foliansbee, which, with accrued interest and 5 per cent premium, announted to \$21,308, was ordered paid. The town indebtedness has been decreased \$30,000 since July I.

The report of the joint meeting of the Trustees of Lake and Hyde Park was read and approved. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Town Clerk be instructed to notify the Village Clerk of Hyde Park that this Board has ratified the appointment of William E. Haie, John Hough, and John Davis as appraisers of the joint Water-Works property: also, that he notify said parties of their appointment as such appraisers, and that Trustees Muirhead and Reddield be appointed a committee to furnish such appraisers with a list and specifications of all joint property and such information as the appraisers with a list and specifications of all joint property and such information as the appraisers may desire.

Mr. S. M. Dunning was elected Town Attorney, Mr. Dunning is a lawyer having a good reputation, and has been a resident of the town low.

town affairs.

CASUALTIES.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Probune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 28.—A fatal accident oc-Gallesburg, Ill., Oct. 28.—A fatal accident oc-curred last evening at the corner of Main and Broad streets. The unfortunate victim was Andrew Munson, a well-to-do laborer. He was on his way home from work, and as he reached the above mentioned place was run over by a horse and carriage which was dashing along the street at a fearful rate. Mr. Munson was car-ried to his home senseless, and remained in that street at a fearful rate. Mr. Munson was carried to his home senseless, and remained in that condition till 'his death, which occurred this afternoon. The driver of the carriage which ran over him was a well-known thug named John Randall, who has figured in police circles for several years. He was arrested and lodged in jail. He claims that his horse was frightened, and that the affair was unavoidable.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 28.—Another instance of the foolishness of carrying weapons. At Americus, this county, last night, Isaac Walters and a young man named Hanson attended spelling-school. During the progress of the exercises a pistol in Hanson's pocket fell to the floor and was discharged. The ball struck Walters on the side of the nose, and passing through was extracted at the opposit side of the head from which it entered. The doctor says he will die, though alive at last accounts.

нурворновіа. HYDROPHOBIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 28.—Yesterday a Mrs. Schuler, living near Sait Croek, died of hydrophobia, the result of a bite from a dog received seven weeks ago. Symptoms of its disease first showed themselves on Monday, since when the poor woman has suffered intense agony. At the time over a dozen dogs were bitten by the rabid canne, and all, including the one that had inoculated Mrs. Scuuler, were shot.

FATAL FALL. FATAL FALL.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28.—A frightful accident happened this forenoon at the Public Library Building. Two painters, Charles Throop and Henry Munn, where on a scaffold at the cornice, eighty feet above the sidewalk, when a hook broke, and the two men were thrown to the ground. Both were instantly killed. Throop leaves a family. Munn was unmarried.

FLOODS IN NEW BRUNSWICK. St. John, N. B., Oct. 28.—Recent rains have caused the St. John Riverto rise five feet, and the dam of logs at Grand Palls has been in consequence broken. Considerable timber has also been freed on the Miramichi.

WRECKED. WRECKED.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The steamship Gaelic, which arrived to-day, reports the ship James
Bailey wrecked on the Island of Hainan. Crew
saved.

Sea-Water in Disease.

A writer in the Bulletin Generals de Therapeulique states that sea-water acts as an alterative in such cases as are benefited by certain saline minoral waters; and, as its continued use increases the appetite, facilitates digestion, quickens nutritive changes, and augments the proportion of red corpuscies in the hood, he recommends it in the following cases: First, during convulsioence from acute disease; second, in the apprette forms of dyspepsia; third, in neurosis associated with impoverishment of the blood; fourth, in the scrofulous and tuberculous diathesis; and, fifth, in diabetes.

Financial Lesson for Beginners.

Avoda Soyemon, a highly respected man who lived many years exo, in crossing a bridge at night dropped a piece of money worth 10 sen into the water. To recover the coin Awoda Soyemon bought a torch at a cost of 50 sen, and, after some trouble, found the money he had lost. A bystander said to him: "Is it not a fooist hims to expend 50 sen to recover 10?" "No." and Awoda Soyemon, "because if the money had remained in the stream it would have been lost and of no use to any one; but the 50 sen are not lost; they have, been marely transferred from my possessen to that of another."

That indigestion or stomach gas at night, preventing rest and sleep, will disappear by using

THE RAILROADS.

No Settlement of the Passenger Troubles Yet Reached.

The Alten Managers Deny that They Will Water Its Stock.

Contemplated Consolidation of the Missour Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Pacific and Missouri, Kannas & Texas.

STILL UNSETTLED.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the Western resids from this city and St. Louis held another meeting yesterday at the office of the Southwestern Railway Association, in the Lakeside Building, but failed to come to an agreement regarding the establishment of new rates to Southwestern points and redemption of the unfinited tickets sold during the late unpleasantness. The same parties who attended the first megting were present, with the exception of Mr. A. A. Talmadge, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, who left for New York yesterday morning. Commissioner J. W. Midzley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, occupied the chair.

After a lengthy discussion it was found impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion owing to the differences of opinion among the various managers present as to the best way of various managers present as to the best way of various managers present as to the amount of outstanding tickets, and it was, therefore, decided to allow matters to remain in statu quo until Thursday, Nov. 4, when another meeting is to be held. It was resolved to appoint three committees to meet between the for the Chicago and St. Louis Division, the other for the Chicago and St. Louis Division, the other for the Chicago and St. Louis Division, the other for the Chicago and St. Louis Division, the committees to meet between the part of the chair of the Chicago and Council Fuff, and the taird for the Chicago and Council Fuff, and the taird for the Chicago and Council Fuff, and the taird for the Chicago and Council Fuff, and the taird for the Chicago and St. Louis Division; J. C. McKullin, of the Alaton, John C. Gault, of the Wabash, for set meeting. The Chairman appoints he next meeting. The Chairman appoints he meat meeting and devise measures for the settlement of the difficulties and proposes and the next meeting and the council Burish, of the Wabash, for set Chicago & St. Louis Division; J. C. McKullin, of the Alaton, and

THE CHICAGO & ALTON. Among the causes assigned for the heavy advance in the stock of the Chicago & Alton is a vance in the stock of the Chicago & Alton is a rumor industriously circulated on Wall street during the last few days that the management of this road intends to imitate the Rock Beland and other roads in doubling its stock. A TRIBUNE representative cailed upon the managers of this road yesterday to ascertain what truth there is in the reports. They positively deny that there is the least foundation for those rumors, and said that if every road in the country watered its stock the Alton would never follow suit, no matter how large its carnings. Every share of Alton stock ever issued was paid for at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar, and none would ever be issued for less than that amount. The rise in Alton stock, they say, is a perfectly legitimate one. There is not a road in the country that is better fixed financially or is doing a betfer business, and there is no reason why the Alton stock should be lower than that of any other road in the country.

The following from the New York Graphic truthfully describes the present financial condition of the Alton, and shows why the stock of this Company has so suddenly become a favorit in the market:

thin that of any other road in the country.

The following from the New York Graphic truthfully describes the present financial condition of the Alton, and shows why the stock of this Company has so suddenly become a favorit in the market:

"It is cited as a proof of the good management that has always characterized the Chicago & Alton Railroad that during the Wabash passenger war it sold no unlimited tickets from Chicago, though it is understood to have put on the market a large number from St. Louis. But it has not by any means as many out from that point as the Wabash has from Chicago, and as the Alton is already well established as a Kansas City route from St. Louis, not many of those fickets will be exchanged for tickets of the other St. Louis lines, and consequently its losses arising from the sale of unlimited tickets at St. Louis will amount to little when compared with the great benefits it will derive from the exchange of Wabash tickets at Chicago. In fact, the Alton made money by the war, as all connecting lines prorate with it, and it would have gained a large profit had it sold more tickets before rates were restored. Alton common is selling now in this market at about 126. Eleven years ago the stock sold as high as 168, when Chicago & St. Louis, between which it is the principal trunk line, contained less than haif their present population, and the railroad facilities from the country tributary to them were insignificant in comparison. During the years of depression the Alton paid dividends to its stockholders and sold at 90, when St. Paul & Northwest common were broken down to 11 and 15. Those two last named roads have made an immense improvement within the past few years, a period of nine months and fifteen days, now given for the first time, were \$6,906,311, an increase of \$24,634 over the whole of 1879, with two months and fifteen days, now given for its bonded debt. The above covers the increase for the year should be in round numbers omething like \$2,00,000. This would give about \$4,000,000

THE WABASH SYSTEM.

Specias Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—Jay Gould, in seeking a feeder for his Delaware & Wabash system of railways, has turned his eyes toward Pittsburg, and has, it is credibly reported, already opened up negotiations with the projectors of the new Pittsburg, Youngstown & Chicago Line, an account of which appeared in The Tribune a few days ago. Should Mr. Garrett, of the Baitimore & Ohio, prove backward in treating with the officials of the new Company, then, it is said, Mr. Gould stands ready to furnish them fill the railway connections they may need, but, in any event, 2 it is the desire of the Wabash people to tap the proposed new Pittsburg line at or near Youngstown. There is a whisper of more of this thangthe mere desire to reach Pittsburg. The story goes that he has an eye upon the rich ore fields of Virginia, and the fertile valleys of her streams: and it is surmised that when he gets to Pittsburg he will make a fresh start southward.

Still conother rumor is to the effect that Garrett is, by some of the mysterious hocus-pocus proceedings by which the possession of railroads are obtained, securing a controlling interest in Reading. Reading has a line already surveyed between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and her interests would be conserved by the construction of what would be a missing link; extending northwest from this city. Pittsburg people begin to feel as if they would soon be supplied with the railroad facilities they have so long stood in need of. THE WABASH SYSTEM.

LITIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—The Pidelity Trust Insurance & Safe Deposit Compeny, Trustees of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court this morning asking an injunction restraining the Receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company from appropriating the funds in their possession to the payment of interest on the general mortgage bonds of the Company until a certain sum specified shall be set aside in the sinking-fund for the redemption of the consolidated mortgage bonds, which take precedence of the general mortgage loan. The Court ordered the masters appointed under the Receivership to take testimony pertinent to the issues, and directed further that in proceeding under the petition leave is given to the holders

onds of the Company to intervene.

About two years ago a suit was begun in the Juited States Circuit Court by Judge T. R. Lathrop, representing the Central Raifroad of New Jersey and Moses Taylor, on behalf of the Raitmore & Ohio Raifroad Company, which applied for an injunction restraining the Ponnsylvania Railroad Company from interfering with the rights of other parties in interest. The case was argued at length by counsel, and this morning Judge McKennan gave his decision graining the injunction.

ing Judge McKennau gave his decision granting the injunction.

A FAST LOCOMOTIVE.

The Paterson Locomotive Works have just turned out a new locomotive of peculiar construction, intended for the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Haliroad, which, it is claimed, can be made to go ninety miles an hour, while the machinery is run no faster than that of an ordinary locomotive traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The machinery is all on top of the boiler, instead of under it. The driving-wheel rests on another wheel, which in turn rests on the track. This lower wheel has two rims, one a foot smaller than the other. The outer rim touches the track, and the inner or smaller rim supports the driving-wheel. The motion of the driving-wheel thus communicated is magnified by this arrangement, so that the lower wheel turns one-third faster than the driving-wheel, and so the speed is increased. The smaller rim a relation similar to that of a very large, but to any wheel. Of course, any rate of motion communicated to such a hub is greatly magnified at the periphery of the wheel. In the same way the motion of the driving wheel in this case is magnified by the peculiar arrangement of the wheel it rests upon. Mr. Fontains believes that his locomotive, if it were not for the increased resistance of the air, could be run at the rate of 107 miles an hour, the excellent condition of the track and road-bed of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago permitting of this high rate of speed.

BETTER TERMINAL FACILITIES.

BETTER TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Mr. C. L. Rising, General Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, gives notice to shippers of merchandise and lumber that until further notice all shipments of merchandise destined to points on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, including Burlington, should be delivered to the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, foot of South Water street. Orders for ears to load with number to stations on this division should be made through the Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. For artes and other information application should be made to Mr. C. L. Rising, General Agent of the Wabash, in this city. It appears from the foregoing that the Wabash has succeeded in making an arrangement with the Illinois Central people for the temporary use of their freight-houses at the foot of South Water for such business as is going over the Toledo, People as Wabash, as far as terminal facilities for the interior Illinois business are concerned, on the same footing as the older Chipsol lines, and takes away all incentive from that road to cut rates or give special inducements to shippers. It is a sensible arrangement all around, as it places the roads in a position to maintain interior Illinois rates, which until a few days ago were being badly slanghtered.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 28.—The Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company contemplates the sale in this city of its reduced rate tickets at the same figures as printed in Wednesday's Tribunn, and the indications are that it intends to keep up the war. To-day an office was opened in Toledo for the sale of tickets to St. Louis, Kansas City, and other points. The rates asked are from Toledo to Kansas City, \$18, a cut of \$7.25; Toledo to Kansas City, \$18, a cut of \$7.25; Toledo to Kansas City and return, \$16, a cut of \$15; St. Louis \$4, a cut of \$15; St. Louis and return \$11.60, a cut of \$10.25. Passengers for these points over the Lake Erie & Western are delivered to the Chicago & Aiton at Bloomington, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toledo, O., Oct. 28.—A Scalper in this city, cooperating with a Mr. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Erie & Western, has announced that they would commence the sale of cut-rate tickets to St. Louis and Kansas City today from Toledo. As this road does not enter or run anywhere near the city, it is presumed the effect will not be felt, as officers of the lines running into Toledo say their rates are firm, and they don't attempt to compete with scalping offices.

WESTERN INDIANA. WESTERN INDIANA.

It was expected that Judge Tuley yesterday morning would render a decision on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction in the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. The Judge, however, declined to give any opinion. He said an application for a supersedeas had been made to the Suprome Court in the condemnation case that was recently tried in the County Court, and this motion is to be argued next week, and under the circumstances he thought it would be best to withhold his opinion. The case before the Supreme Court involved all the points raised in the present one, and, as he would have to be governed by the Supreme Court, he did not think it best to give any opinion now. The matter was therefore postponed indefinitly.

C., H. & D.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28.—The Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company to-day declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock of \$3,500,000 out of the earnings for six months ending Sept. 30. The gross earnings for the six months were \$1,473,842; net earnings, \$105,340, leaving a balauce after paying the dividend of \$35,340.

ITEMS.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, formerly with Mr. R. C. Meldrum, General Western Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad in this city, is now agent of the Erie & North-Shore Dispatch at Dalias, Tex.

Mr. Milton H. Smith, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has just issued a circular announcing the appointment of Mr. L. Cassell to the position of Western Agent of this Company, with headquarters at Dayton, O.

A party of railroad men and others interested ITEMS.

Cassell to the position of Western Agent of this Company, with headquarters at Dayton, O.

A party of railroad men and others interested in safe and effective signals will leave the Burlington depot this morning at 11 ofclock in a special train to witness the operations of the Block system of electric signals, protecting about thirteen miles of the Burlington track botween bere and Aurora. This system of signals is claimed to be superior to any other, and is entirely automatic and not expensive.

The announcement is made that the joint contracting office of the Wabash, St. Louis & Parific and Missouri Pacific Railroads at St. Louis will be discontinued on and after Nov. 1. 1880. Mr. E. O. Hudson has been appointed General Agent for westbound freight of the Wabash at St. Louis, with offices at No. 104 North Fourth street. This seems to indicate that the Wabash St. Louis & Pacific and the Missouri Pacific will act independently of each other hereafter.

Mr. A. A. Talmadge, General Manager of the Wisconsin Pacific Railroad, left for New York yesterday. It is stated that he was called there by Mr. Jay Gould for the purpose of giving his advice regarding the proposed consolidation of the two roads has about been decided upon, and that they will be placed under one management before many days have passed.

The Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company have just voted to increase the amount of common and preferred stock, the former to the extent of \$513.—588,42, and the latter by \$136,727.00. The object of adopting these fractional amounts is to round up the two classes of stock,—the proposed addition enlarging the common stock to an even \$1,000,000, and the preferred stock to the approval of the stockholders, these changes are to occur in about thirty days, and a committee of three was appointed to receive subscriptions in the meantime. The proceeds of the subscriptions are to be applied to the purchase of rolling-stock and the payment of the floating debt.

HYMENEAL.

HYMENEAL.

HYMENEAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
Et. Paso, Ill., Oct. 28.—One of the most priliant society events that has transpired in this city for some time was the occasion last evening of the marriage of Mr. Fred Wilbur, general salesman in the wholesale house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., of Chicago, and Miss Josephine B. Geiger, only daughter of Mr. Christian Geiger, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of this place. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, in the eastern part of the city. The ceremony was beautiful and impressive, and was performed by the Rev. G. J. Worthington, of this city. The decorations were profuse and elegant, among which might be mentioned a canopy from the arch of which was suspended the marriage-beil, under which the couple were united, and which was tastefully decorated with cut flowers and everyreens. A Donderous horseshoe was hung between the front and back parlors, Monograms of W. and G. and F. and J. were hung at intervals around the rooms, the whole presenting a very fine appearance. The bride looked charming in a heliotrope gros-grain silk, cut short, with V-shaped neck, filled with orange blossoms and diamond ornaments. The groom wore the usual suit of black. The toilets of the ladice were handsome and varied. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur were the recipients of elegant presented by Mr. Wilbur's fellow-clerks, and consisted of a silvor water service of five pieces. The groom's present to the bride was a beautiful set of gold jevelyr set with rubles, and also a pair of masserved, after which the evening was devoted to

INDIANS.

THREATENING.

THE VICTORIO REMNANT. THE VICTORIO REMNANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—There is some embarrassment relative to the capture of the Victorio band in Mexico. The indications from the information already received at the War Department is that the Mexican Government does not desire to retain these Indians, claiming that they belong to the United States, and certainly our Government does not wish to provide for them.

SITTING-BULL.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

London, Oct. 28.—J. R. Keene's 2-year-old coit Foxhall won the race for the Bretby Nursery handicap plate at the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day; Heyday second, and Accelerate third. Eighteen horses started. The distance was six furiongs.

The third Weiter handicap race was won by Dowrance: Asseral second, and Mirth third. There were fourteen starters,

Heyday made the running for Orange Lily. Accelerate, and Queen Mary. The second group was led by Foxhall. At Abingdon dip, Foxhall, carrying top-weight, closed upon the leaders, and a fine race followed between Foxhall, Heyday, and Accelerato. Foxhall won by a head, with a head between Heyday and Accelerato. The track was very muddy.

The Czar and His Brother,

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS. his age.

Funeral Saturday, Oct. 30, at 11 a. m., from house to Rosehill. Friends invited.

CHAPMAN—In this city, on the 5th inst. Frederick A. Chapman.

procession.

A LL MEMBERS OF THE THIRD WARD GARfield and Arthur Club are erquested to meet at
the armory (Twenty-second-st.) this evening at 7
o'clock to take part in the grand parade. A LL THE MEMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH Ward Garfield and Arthur Club, and all others quarters (65 W. Lake-st.) this evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH Ward veteran Club will be held this evening at 550 West Lake-st. Prominent speakers.

COMPANY A. GARFIELD AND ARTHUR Gard, are ordered to meet at 165 Mohawk-st. to-night to march in a body to mass-meeting at Fols Hall.

Company A. Grad to meet at RB Mohawk-st. Canalist to march in a body to mass-meeting at Folia Hall.

Col. A. Jacobson. L. L. Mills, Gen. Martin Veteran Club of the Thirteenth Ward at 86 West.

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Col. A. Jacobson. L. L. Mills, G. P. Hotchkins, T. R. Wednesday, and A. C. Martin Veteran Club of the Thirteenth Ward at 86 West.

Col. A. H. THOMAS, E. P. HOTCHKINS, T. R. Graft Hall, Corner Section will speak at London Worth-av.

Col. A. H. THOMAS, E. P. HOTCHKINS, T. R. Graft Hall, Corner Section will speak at London Worth-av.

Col. Col. A. H. THOMAS, E. P. HOTCHKINS, T. R. Graft Hall, Corner Section will speak at London Worth-av.

Col. Col. A. H. THOMAS, E. P. HOTCHKINS, T. R. Graft Hall, Corner Section will speak at Lemont to-night at the Hall, Corner Section will speak at Lemont to-night.

TRUNSDAYS—Books, Shoes, Suppers, Rub-Wednesday, Corner Sect.

Graft Hall, Corner Sect. Martin Hall, Corner Sect.

Graft Hall, Corner Sect.

Rev. Graft Hall, Corner Sect.

HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE.

Campeta, Camber Sect., Parlor Sect. Mairceast. Sect.

Pland-Forte, Hillard Tables, complete.

Sand St. Sect. A. R. Glakeset, Detveen Clark and Dearborn.

Sand St. Sect. Rev. Graft Hall Sect.

Canner Sect.

song and merry-making until II o'clock, when the happy couple took the train for Chicago, which city is to be their future home.

Beccal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 25.—The nuptials of Ira O. Howe, of Minneapolis, and Miss Cora Bradbury, only daughter of D. O. Bradbury, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, were celebrated at the residence of the bride s parents is ast evening in the presence of relatives and a large number of friends, the Rev. W. A. Hendrickson perforaing the marriage ceremony. The bridal pair were presented with rich and costly presents.

THE APACHES.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 28.—Gen. Grierson telegraphed from Fort Quitman that between forty and fifty Indians from Mescatuva, the Apache Agency in New Mexico, got as far south into Texas as Sierra Diable, evidently with the intention of assisting or joining Victorio, but were headed off and turned back by troops from Eagle Springs and the Guadaloupe Mountains. The troops are pursuing the Indians through the Sacramento Mountains. The cavalry along the Rio Grande is actively scouting and watching for the warriors of Victorio's band not killed by Gen. Terras. THE APACHES.

THREATENING.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 23.—The Denver News' Gunnison City special says small bands of Indians are reported secouring the country around there, endeavoring to create an outbreak, and declare their intention of liberating Capt. Kline, who is in Gurnison City under arrest, implicated with having turned Jackson over to the Indians. Three companies of militia have been formed under command of Capt. Bean, and the city placed under their control.

DENYER, Colo., Oct. 28.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Hallet refused to comply with the petition requesting that Agent Berry be turned over to the State authorities. It is understood that State warrants will be issued, and in the event of Berry's discharge before the United States Commissioner he be rearrested and taken to Gunnison City for trial. Berry has not yet arrived here.

SITTING-BULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The War Department is somewhat embarrassed by the application of Sitting-Bull to surrender, of which there is no doubt. The probability is that Gen. Terry will be given discretion to arrange terms.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In spite of the rain all the

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In spite of the rain all the principal sculiers, excepting Trickett and Wallace Ross, were out for practice to-day. Warren Smith, of Halifax, N. S., made his first appearance on the river. He rowed a long, powerful stroke of thirty-two a minute, and produced a very favorable impression.

The Czar and His Brother.

London II of
I bear that the Car is threatened with blindness, and it is doubted if he would obtain any
relief by an operation. Long before Gen. Melikoff's appointment to the Dictatorship of Russia
all State papers requiring His Majesty's signature were printed in the largest type, under the
direct superintendence of one of the Ministers,
to enable the Czar to read them. The Grand
Duke Nicholas would probably never have published his recent defense in the Nouncile Recuse
had he supposed that the Czar would be likely
to peruse it; but as he had hisherto been His
Majesty's favorit brother there were enough
people about the Court ready to undermine his
minuence and bring the obooxious article under
the Imperial notice. The Grand Duke Nichelas
was named the principal executor in the will of
the late Empress, and on that this has caused
no small amount of Jeaiousy among her sons.
She had appointed a second executor in Count
Alderberg, the Minister of the Court and the
hereditary confidential friend of the Emperor,
who once paid the Count's gambling debts, after
exacting a promise that he would never touch a
card again. From the terms of the will the
Empress seemed to expect to outlive her husband, although she added a provision that in the
contrary event he should retain possession of
the palace at Livadia, which was her property.

Turkish Women's Vells. Turkish Women's Veils.

Turkish women are rebelling against the rule of the Koran, which obliges them to wear a veil to conceal their features from the male sex when in public. At Constantinopie, contact with Western women has gradually changed the thick veil from the thickest to the thinnest possible texture. Every young Turkish lady now provides herself with two veils when she is in the public streets.—a thin and a thick one. The former is retained for normal use, but when an official comes in sight the latter is immediately dropped down over it like the curtain of a theatre.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Pertonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire autritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

Over 155,000 Howe Scales sold. Boelden, Selleci t Co., Chicago.

TAIT—HEMPSEED—In this city, Oct. 27, by the ev. David Swing, Michael Tatt, of Chanahon, Ill., to gnes A. Hempseed, of Chicago. TINNERSTEDT—At the home of his particle of quick of quick

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING WILL BE HELD AT Nos. 40 and 42 West Madison-8t. Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Stephen A. Douglas and J. C. Campbell, of Ohio, will be present and address the meeting. ALL MEMBERS OF COMPANY A, BOYS-INA Blue, of the Eighth Ward, are requested to report
this evening at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, to take part in the
procession.

Harders the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND REPUBLICATION OF THE MEETING THE M THE CITIZENS' REPUBLICAN CLUB METT this evening at 1176 Milwaukee-av. Fall attentions of the control of the con

Committee.

THE MARCHING COMPANIES OF THE FOURTH Ward will meet at the Armory this creating at Octock, to join the general parade.

THE TWELFTH WARD AUXILIARY REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at 40 October 10 Octob speak. The Illinois Giee Club will sing.

THERE WILL BE A RALLY OF THE REPUBlicans of Giencoe, Lakeside, Winnetta, Winnetta
North Evanston, and Grosse Point, at the Winnetta
North Evanston, and Grosse Point, at the
Academy, Friday vaning at 7 o'clock. Speaches by
the Hon. L. L. Bond and others. Singles by Fred.
Merwin and Winnetta Quartet. Ladges by Tried. THE GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUI of the Eighth Ward will meet at their hadden-ters, corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts. this eres-ing, and will be addressed by popular speaker.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHT— eenth Ward Republican Club this evening site of clock in Lower Turner-Hall. Matters of great and portance to every one will be discussed, and no Re-publican who believes in having an honest election should fail to be present. THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS-MEETING at Winetka to-night in the Academy Building.

THE SEVENTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARbed and Arthur Marching Club are veguested to
be all on hand this evening at the workingment
half, corner of Twelfth and Waller-sta. to turn out
in the torchight procession. W. A. SHERIDAN WILL ADDRESS THE REtin to-night.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

MR. GEORGE HOWLAND WILL ADDRESS THE Division High-School this afternoon.

THE REV. E. D. RATON'S LECTURE ON "CLIMB ing the Alps." which was to have been given last night in the Y. M. C. A. course, apostponed until next Thursday evening on account of the Nunday School Workers' mass-meeting in Farwell Hall.



SELTZER APERIENT. ARRANT FRIE PERSONAL.

KCICKERBOCKER GIN.

Triple-distilled by BOELEN & VERSCHUYL, as their world-renowned distillery in LEIDEN, near SCHEDAM, HOLLAND, and sold in bottles only, as a guatantee of genuineness. Every family should keep a bottle in the house. Ask for the original Dutch to ties with label bearing their signature.

Bole Agents for Chicago.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Appointed by BORLEN & VERSCHUYL, Distinct, ciden, near Schiedam, Holland.

NOTICE. To All Socialists in Chicago, Ill.
The Section meeting held at 54 West Lake-at at
Saturday evening, Oct. 9, in compliance with the
official call issued by the National Board of Sustvision, is declared to have been legal and
outliethonal. The officers then elected, namely, though
saide, Organigare, Penin To All Socialists in Chies attutional: The officers then elected, namely Gaide, Organizer; Branch Rhaman, Correspon retary; Charles Whall Rhaman, Correspon Petary; Charles Whall Rhaman, Correspon Rheiffer, Financia; Secretary; John Fossel urer; Charles Frank, Robert Schaller, Audit mittee; are the only lexal as telasiler, Audit mittee; are the only lexal as telasiler, Audit mittee; are the only lexal action suborised of the Chicago Section. All actions and or contra Committees other than caselled or Central Committees other than caselled or Central Committees other than caselled and the suborise of the said Section meeting are on unitary. The Nacional Executive Committee. YAN PATTEN, Sectetary, Detroit, Mich.

AUCTION SALES. BY POMEROY & CO. VILL OFFER TO-DAY, PRIDAY, Oct. 88, At our Stores, Nos. 78 & 80 Randol THE LARGEST STOCK

New and Used Furniture GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION. Contents of Two Private Dw

cinding M. T. Cha. Sets, Tables, Stores, Carpell,
Parior Suits, C. S. Chairs, Pia, Ware, do, &c.
O-DAY'S SALE IS POSITIVE.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneur. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 215 Madison-st.

Regular Trade Sales
TURBLAYS—Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Glores
WEDNERDAYS—Books, Shoes, Slippers, BribTRURSDAYS—Dry Goods, Merchandia, CrossCry, Glassynan, 856.

POLITICAL 1 The Attempted Demo

Hunt" in Ohio Garfield Certain of at

Majority in the Br

State. The Copperheads Planning the Floating Vote in 1

dom. School-Books as a Side-Issu tion in Minne

omo. Special Disputch to The Chi-COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 28.—It thing that the Democratic this State, by which they he Ohio on Tuesday next, was

was, and the plan of their over the great victory achieves. that many would have State as safe, and not taken a to vote on Nov. 2 as they victory been less emphatic. game of the Democrats to get and at the same time impres ood as elected,—might have clanging the entire politic of affairs. It was arrang Democrats at the polls as e-morning, vote their ticket, an pome so that during the day erats would be observed are This program carried out cality, it was argued, would to make Republicans care would not take the trouble to at all. Chairman Nash, of State Executive Committee warned the people to be on t not to cease working until th on the 2d day of November.

It must be admitted that program was an admirable have resulted in disaster to that the scheme not been expand telegrams continue to pour locality giving detailed account the Democrate. and telegrams continue to pour locality giving detailed account the Democrats are doing; of sings at night in some out-of and the visiting at night of within the bounds of the one of the faithful had one of the faithful had sioned to look after. The Sand John ft. Thompson give rural workers without stint: teeman in some localities regated by some as parchama a lithographic picture of Higher man than Old Gran a lithographic picture of Highsh. The committee add a the circular-letter, in a commission, made out on we regarded by some as parchama a lithographic picture of Highsh. The committee add a the circular-letter, in a commission, made out on we regarded by some as parchama in the circular-letter, in a committee and the circular-letter, in a committee of the success of the Detail of the

Among the Republicans—the as the leaders are called, as the leaders are called, at through to the high-private through to the high-private through to the high-private through to the party-there is fidence in the success of the party that has been lacking to party that has been lacking to it is apparent on the railroads, ears, and in the hotels and place as great was the confidence of young Democratis in John G. They are in a sorry plight to-down and then one escaped from wreck in Indiana and Ohio, and says that Hancock will be dent, and is willing to bet, he down by being confronted will of \$100 to \$50 in favor of And New York, on which have placed so much confide garded by them with suspicing decidedly cautious in claimic cock. This morning a blust thought perhaps he might asserting that have as well. Democratic managers down as low in the g throw out all the filth! While I shall vote to continued. "I cannot bruistion of this forged! t encourages rascality

the neourages rascality in all not fall to injure the party the nance to such disreputable will it serve to elevate those themselves gentlemen of his encourage such an outrage."

Ohlo will give to Gen. Garf next a majority of 30,000, and mocracy will be able to mathematical correctness in stupendous "still-hunt" ben INDIANA. VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 28. a conversation with one of political leaders of Souther has just returned from visiti principal eities in this part of says the plan of the Democrate floating vote on the day has been very evident for that a "bar"! " had been on activity on the "still-house." that a "bar'!" had been of activity on the "still-hunt" noticeable, and the Demo have been whispering and have been whispering and pictons smite that has around suspleions of the Republicar It will be remembered distinguished itself at election by giving an ocratic majority. As workers knew positively number of Democrats who bublican ticket, and as the own yoters true, they we

TH WARD AUXILIARY REPUB

NTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S GAR-thur Marching Club are requested to mid this evening at the Workingmen's Twelfth and Waller-sts., to turn out





LARGEST STOCK and Used Furniture RAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS

ER OFFERED AT ACTION.

5 Of TWO Private Dwellings,
L. T. Cha. Sets, Tables, Stoves, Carpets,
Suits, C. S. Chairs, Pla. Ware, &c., &c.

5 SALE IS POSITIVE.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., ular Trade Sales

YS-Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Glores, Carpets, etc.

DAYS-Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rub-bers, etc.

AYS-Dry Goods, Merchandise, Crock-ery, Glassware, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. 160 AUCTION & STORAGE CO. Auctioneers, 105 Lake-st. SEN, Pres. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auct's. amber Sets, Parlor Set, Mattresses, etc.
o-Forte, Billiard Table, complete,
o-Forte, Brilliard Table, complete,
O-Y MORNING, Oct. 30, at 94 o'clock,
ake-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

Send fl. fc. fs. or fs for a sample retail box by express of the best candles in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to ail Chioseco. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner.

POLITICAL NOTES. The Attempted Democratic "Still Hunt" in Ohio and Indiana.

Garfield Certain of at Least 30.000 Majority in the Buckeye State.

the Floating Vote in Hoosierdom.

The Copperheads Planning to Buy Up

School-Books as a Side-Issue in the Election in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 28.—It was a fortunate thing that the Democratic "still hunt" in onio on Tuesday next, was discovered as i and the plan of their campaign made

The Republicans were so highly elated the great victory achieved on the 13th that many would have regarded the gate as safe, and not taken as much trouble to vote on Nov. 2 as they would had the rictory been less emphatic. But this shrewd game of the Democrats to get out every vote, and at the same time impress the Republicns that it was no use,—that Garfield was as as elected,—might have had the effect langing the entire political complexion affairs. It was arranged to have the erats at the polls as early as 4 in the ing, vote their ticket, and at once return so that during the day but few Demoents would be observed around the polls. This program carried out fully in every locality, it was argued, would have a tendency to make Republicans careless, and many at all. Chairman Nash, of the Republican State Executive Committee, has already warned the people to be on their guard, and to cease working until the sun goes down on the 2d day of November.

It must be admitted that the Democratic rogram was an admirable one, and might had the scheme not been exposed. Letters and telegrams continue to pour in from every

conversation with one of the shrewdest political leaders of Southern Indiana, who has just returned from visiting three of the principal cities in this part of the State. He says the plan of the Democracy is to buy up the floating vote on the day of election. It has been very evident for some little time that a "bar" had been opened. Renewed activity on the "still-hunt" plan has been noticeable, and the Democratic managers

SONG.

For The Chicago Tribune.

[Air: "Tippecance and Tyler too." of Motion—motion—the country thro?" It is the ball that's rolling on For Garfield, and for Arthur too. Own't we give it to Han—Han? Han's a used-up man! O won't we give it to Han?

And have you heard from Indiana—

activity on the "still-hunt" plan has been noticeable, and the Democratic managers have been whispering and wearing a suspicions smile that has aroused the keenest aspicions of the Republicans.

It will be remembered that this county distinguished itself at the October election by giving an increased Democratic majority. As the Republican workers knew positively of a large number of Democrats who voted for the Republican ticket, and as they supposed their publican ticket, and as they supposed their stuffed and lined with Rebel Gray-It's stuffed and lined wit workers knew positively of a large number of Democrats who voted for the Republicant ticket, and as they supposed their own voters true, they were no little surprised when the result of the ballot became known. It has been found out recently just how this result was brought about. In a dispatch from this place to The Tribune, that advertisements were inserted in the Democratic organ for a large number of axen, or wood-choppers. This was purely a blind. Men were sent here to answer those notices, were employed a few days, and were voted. In addition to this, on the day of election the Democrats bought up over thirty before votes. These votes,—which properly belonged to the Republicans,—together with axmen, etc., easily account for the ninety-by carrying the State that Landers failed to advancing the necessary sheeks.

Saunday last twelve of our citizens, compassing merchants, bankers, etc., left for

Mentor, O., to visit the next President, They have returned, highly elated with their visit. The leader in the pilgrimage was Mr. S. S. Burnett, an old schoolmate of the General's. Mr. B. has voted the Democratic tieket for years, but, upon the nomination of Garfield, left that party, and will hereafter act and vote as a Republican.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul., Minn., Oct. 28.—The only question of State interest, aside from the choice of a Legislature which is to elect a United States Senator, involved in the election next Tuesday, is the permanence of the present Text-Book law. In Minnesota, as in other States, the high price of school-books, and the embarrassment caused to teachers and pupils by frequent changes, led, some years ago, to a movement in the State Legislature to secure permanence, uniformity, and MINNESOTA. to secure permanence, uniformity, and cheapness in text-books for the use of pupils in the public schools, by means of the State contract system. After agitation through two or three Legislatures, a law was finally passed in 1877, of which the following is the

passed in 1877, of which the following is the substance:

"It authorizes a contract with D. D. Merrill, of St. Paul, to furnish text-books equal in amount and size to those in use at the time of the passage of the not (Feb. 23, 1877), and consisting of one spelling-book, four reading-books, three arithmeties, two grammars, two geographies, one history, and such other volumes as the State Superintudent shall deem desirable. The price of each book is fixed, averaging 50 per cent of the price then in vogue. The text of the books is subject to such revision as the State Superintendent shall deem advisable,—revision to be made not oftner than once in four years. Bonds guaranteeing the execution of the contract are fixed at \$2.00. The act dotails the manner of furnishing the books to school districts through the County Auditors, and the manner of payment for the same. The books are required to be used in all the schools of Education acting under special charters,—payment of the district raportionment of the State school-tax fund being made provisional upon an acceptance of the books by the district within two years after the County Auditor has received the State Supermendent's certification. A text-book fund of \$50,000 is appropriated to facilitate the execution of the act. A supplementary act, approved March 8, 1878, provided, among other matters of detail, that the law should be submitted to the people at the general elections of 1890 and 1895, the continuance of the act to the governed by the result of such ballot."

This law was not passed without a good deal of friction and resistance. The books furnished by the contractor, a bookseller of St. Paul, were to be supplied to him by the

furnished by the contractor, a bookseller of St. Paul, were to be supplied to him by the publishing-houses of D. Appleton & Co. and Sheldon & Co., of New York. Of course, Sheldon & Co., of New York. Of course, the other publishing-houses, whose wares were to be excluded from the State under the contract, lobbied energetically against the law. It was also opposed by many educators of the State, some of whom found it profitable to unite a genius for the sale of schoolbooks with their professional duties, and some of whom found objections of principle to the measure. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. Burt, of Winona—opposed the passage of the bill, and has obstructed its execution since. County Superintendents were divided,—some favoring and some opposing the bill. After it finally passed in 1877, its execution was delayed for a year upon a verbal technicality necessitating more legislation at the next session. Its passage was again resisted in 1878, principles.

That Hancock's uniform is Blue—Blue—Blue—the Bourbons say;
But every Union soldier knows
It's stuffed and lined with Rebel Gray—It's stuffed and lined with Rebel Gray!
O won't we give it to Han—Han?
Han's a used-up man!
O won't we give it to Han?

THE SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

lows: "The disintegration of the Democratic party in the South is becoming from day to day more apparent. The Republicans of the South are gathering fresh courage from the unmistakable signs of the times, and are organizing are gathering fresh courage from the unmistakable signs of the times, and are organizing their forces against the Democratic buildozers and election falsifiers. As in the North, so droves of old Democrats in the South leave their old party organization and join the Republicans. In Tennessee, where in 1876 the Democratic ticket received a majority of over 43,000 votes, great numbers of influential Democratic ticket received a majority of over 43,000 votes, great numbers of influential Democratic ticket received a majority of over 43,000 votes, great numbers of influential Democratic ticket received a majority of over 43,000 votes, great numbers of influential Democratic party. In Chattanooga the Hon. Lewis Shepherd, a prominent Democratic party, Shepherd was a Democratic member of the Tennessee Legislature. After Mr. Shepherd, Mr. C. C. Snyder took the stand, who also delivered his valedictory speech to the Democratic party. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Democratic County Committee. Other prominent Democrats, such as Otto Fischer, a well-known lawyer of Chattanooga; the Hon. W. I. Clift, one of the Tilden Electors, and Col. Dewitt, of the same city, have forever bid farewell to the Democratic party. Clift and DeWitt are now delivering speeches to Republican mass-meetings. Terror has struck the Democratic National Committee in consequence of this news. The Democracy of Tennessee is hopelesly wrecked. It is grenerally supposed that the Republican candidate for the office of Governor will be elected. The disruption among the Democratic in Tennessee is of such an extent that in nearly every Congressional district two-or more Democratic candidates are pitted against each other, and the bitterest opposition prevails among them und their respective friends."

The Milwaukee Freie Presec writes the following in relation to the Copperhead Deuster and his Copperhead sheet, the Milwaukee Seebote: "Mr. Pee Wee Deuster is writing letters to the

The New York Staats-Zeilung is sad and lone

The New York States Zettung is sad and lone-ly. Both "Halls"—Irving and Tammany—have united upon a division of the city offices. By this division two offices, the Judgeship of the Marine Court and the office of Alderman at Large, fall to the two wings of the German Democracy. The Young Men's Christian Demo-cratic Association composes one wing, and the Young Men's Hebrew Democratic Association the other. The former stands under the leader-ship of Mr. Nehrbas, and the poet with the poetical name of Casper Schiller Butenschoen (in English, Out-Door Beauty), who wears on his left foot an eleven and on his right a six-inch

ship of Mr. Nehrbas, and the poet with the poetleal name of Casper Schiller Butenschoen (in
English, Out-Door Beauty), who wears on his left
foot an cleven and on his right a six-inch
brogan. This unevenness in his feet seems to
be emblematical of the unevenness of the
metrical feet of his poetic compositions. The
Hebrew wing follows the command of Coroner
Ellinger and Marcus Otterbourg. Nehrbas and
the Out-Door Beauty have outgeneraled the
Hebrews and secured both the offices by joining
Kelly and his Tammany, and the New York
Stacts-Zeitung is left alone in the company of
its circumcised supporters to sing the lamentations of Jeremiah. The Staats-Zeitung writes
the following: "The coalition of Tammany and
Irving Halis causes a feeling of uneasiness in
all those circles which for ten years have fought
the former, and who recognize in Tammany's
supremacy in our local politics the greatest
danger for our City Givernment. It is
evident that in his barrain with Irving Hall
John Kelly has succeeded in taking a long step
forward to the full and complete restoration of
Tammany's power. The elements which ethely
took part in this transaction and cane to the
front during the nomination of the different
candidates demonstrate clearly that a victory
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candidates demonstrate clearly that a victory
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of the transaction of the different
candidates demonstrate clearly that a victory
of the transaction of the winning
side will join his triumphal march. We have
too often met the sad experience that it is aimost impossible to gather into a combination all
those citizens who are opposed to any political
machine. Their opposition and disgust culminate in a volubility of words
and phrases which exert but little influence at the bailot-toxes, because welldisciplined political organizations and only be
successfully fought with similar weapons. Tammany is now on top

Septiment of the control of the cont undischoof and to receive its full impression, it is a masterpiece of oratory, and stands above attempting and critical cranmitation and deligible of the control of the co

BRAGG.

He May Be a Good Little Dog, but He Will Howl Next Tuesday.

The Politics of Bodge County, Wis. - The Tremendoes Losses Which Bragg Is Sustaining There.

Anger Because He Has Not Added a Horicon Dam to Dodge County's Public Works.

Disgraceful Democratic Attack on the Hon. Caspar M. Sanger, of the Fourth Wisconsin.

FIFTH WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JUNEAU, Wis., Oct. 23.—The Democratic disaffection here in Dodge County has given the diminutive Brigadier from Fond du Lac no little apparent that, had they received during the carlier stages of the campaign the same encouragement and material aid thrown into the canvass in the Fourth and Sixth Districts, their chances of redeeming this Democratic bailiwick would have been measurably enhanced. Their work was begun somewhat late in the day, but from that time on they have not allowed the treast to grow under their feet, the very best grass to grow under their feet, the very best evidence of which is seen in the way that BRAGG HAS BREN HUSTEING HIMSELF AROUND through and over Dogge County during the past week, visiting places to which he was previously an utter stranger, and in every way endeavorant to be all the breach in revery way endeavorant to be all the breach in revery the second of the country to be a second or the second of the present in the second of the second of

ing to heal the breach in order to tide him safely over election-day.

The torn-up condition of the Democrats in Dodge County is due to two causes,—personal feeling against Bragg himself, and the disgust on the part of the more decent element in the Democratic ranks with the results of a series of ring administrations and the attempt to foist more of the same thing on them this time. Like many another political beneficiary, Bragg has turned on the hand that fed him, and now finds that his ways are ways of unpleasantness and his paths not exactly paths—of peace. In some respects his case is very like that of Gabe Bouck, who, if he hadn't all that he could attend to in his own district, and more too, would undoubthis own district, and more too, would undoubt-odly sympathize with the little Brigadier in their common wo. Both have failed to do what their constituents consider "the fair thing" by them, and a goodly number of the said constituents are down on them therefor. It is laid up against the doughty warrior of Fond du Lac, in the first place, that while in Congress he has frittered away his time, and neglected his business—or his constituents' business, which is about the same thing. Bodge County, among other things, has clamored these many years for what would be known, if it ever was built, as

already named it, and regard it as of apparently as much importance in its way as Chicago does the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It seems there was a bill before the last Congress to appropriate something for Dodge's dam. If it had passed, it would no doubt have largely enriched the country and made the Rock River Valley the great manufacturing centre of the State. The Republican members favored it, as did Bouck and Deuster. County discontents get back at him by telling him he represented Fond du Lac County about that time, instead of his whole district, which, they would have him remember, includes Dodge County when it comes to the matter of improvements quite as much as when it comes to the matter of votes for a reflection. If is claimed, and with apparent good reason, that his bestowal of patronage has been wholly bad, and that his inattenage has been wholly bad, and that his inattention to the prayers of his constituents in other than dam matters has been little less than rank ingratitude. In one case, so the story goes, an applicant for a pension wrote to him and ask ed him to certify in regard to her residence. The applicant was careful to inclose a stamp, but time passed and she received no reply. So she wrote again, and again received no answer. Then a friend suggested to her the advisability of applying to the Hon. L. B. Caswell, Republican member from the Second District. She did so, and in ten days thereafter the matter was attended to. Numerous other instances of a similar

was attended to. Numerous other instances of a similar

INATTENTION AND NEGLECT are related by disappointed constituents which in no way tend to increase the popular affection for him. His alleged lax regard for personal finamial obligations, the fact that he has lent the influence of his name to bolster up a lottery or two, and much more of a personal character, are also averaged by many as a polyection to his or two, and much more of a personal character, are also urged by many as an objection to his fitness to represent the people of the district. But, leaving out purely personal matters, the greatest hostility grows out of his neglect of business and his apparent tinwillingness to do "the square thing" by those whose votes have hitherto feathered his official nest. The manner in which he compassed his renomination is fair subject for comment, and a good deal of the comment is not only critical but severe. His personal activity in setting up the pins from the

Mud-throwing, in short, hasn't succeeded in this case any more than it did in another with which the public are already perety familiar. As long as these two particular officials were outsided to the public are already perety familiar. As long as these two particular officials were outsided to the public are already perety familiar. As long as these two particular officials were outsided and the public and more than enough votes to make up the old deficiency and leave them a comfortable majority seems not only probable but is most confidently counted on. The Democratis themselves are panicky, and the bottom seems to be dropping out of their fond expectations of renewed ring rule.

The interesting question, of course, is "Will the success of the People's ticket cut down or annihilate Bragg's majority in Dodge County, and thus make Dodge a stand-off, or, better still, swing it clear over to the Ropublican side? I found no one here to-day—not even the most sanguine—who was, willing to predict that it would do the latter. Two years ago the county gave Bragg 4,109, Smith (Rep.) 2,225, and Giddings (6), 1,218. The total vote this year will probably be 8,000. As for the Greenbackers, there is scarcely another county in the State where they have so

Fond DC LAC, wis, Oct. 23.—Our city was rase evening treated to a vajorious speech by the Hon. Charles G. Williams, delivered to an audience of upwards of L000 persons, which would have been doubled could the hall have accommodated more. Mr. Williams addressed himself to the vital issues of the cumpairn, and made his points in a foreible and unasterly manner. Many Democrats gave him the closest attention throughout, and it is undoubted that the effect will be very discernible on election-day. The best of feeling obtains among Republicans throughout his city, county, and Congressional district, county, and Congressional district, and high hopes are entertained that even the strong opposition majority of the district may be overcome. Bragg, the Democratic candidate, is intensely unpopular with the best element of his party, while Mr. Colman is universally respected. It would be a triumph to defeat Bragg that would be shared by Democrats and Republicans alike, and the latter are fully willing to concede in advance that, if successful, the anti-Bragg Democrats will be entitled to much of the credit.

A DISGRACEFUL ORGAN.

A DISGRACEFUL ORGAN.

A DISGRACEFUL ORGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—Great indignation is expressed in Republican circles here at the publication of an editorial article in to-day's Sentinel intended to injure the prospects of Caspar M. Sanger, the Republican candidate for Congress. A falsehood was originally set affont by the Sentinel to the effect that a trade had been entered into between the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, a candidate for the United States Senate, and Mr. Sanger, whereby it was agreed that Sawyer should help

reatest basility grows out of his neglect of business and his apparent inwillingness to do the sauger thing "by those whose votes have hitherto feathered his folded next. The manner in which he compassed his renomination is fair supported for comment and a good deal of the comment is not only critical but severe. His personal activity in setting up the plan from the county convenitions up the grown in the personal activity in setting up the plan from the county convenitions up the grown in the county convenitions up the grown in the county convenitions up to deep county, especially sense the county was solid for another man, with the exception of a dickgate from the extreme southwestern portion—an ox-Adjor in the county of the county

THE WISCONSIN BENCH

A Communication Advocating the Appointment of Samuel D. Hastings, of Green Bay.

Probability that the People Will Ralify the Governor's Choice by Election and Rq-election.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 27.—It is understood that Gov. Smith in making an appointment to fill the cancy upon the Supreme Beach of this State, caused by the death of the lamented Hon. E. G. Ryan, has determined not to act in too great haste, but will exercise such deliberation as public service will allow and the importance of the matter demands. An Executive of a great State may well pause when a public exigency brings him face to face with the performance of so responsible a duty. The appointment, though for a limited time, in most cases is as good as a life commission to the appointed; for it is to him a certain vantage-ground from which he finds it quite easy to perpetuate his tenure. And this he may do without, impinging upon his honor, dignity, or self-respect. He needs only to

quite easy to perpetuate his tenure. And this he may do without; impinging upon his honor, dignity, or self-respect. He needs only to be passive; his friends will do the rest. There is no other office for which the people have quite so much respect as for the juidcial. There is no other removal that seems quite so sacrilegious as to vote an old Judge off and a new one in his place. So a tolerable Judge is likely to be tolerated forever.

The appointment which the Governor shall make, then,

WILL BE APT TO REMAIN

a living witness to the pure motives and good sense that prompted the selection, or stand in attestation of unworthy motives or incapacity. Gov. Smith has not been in the habit of making mistakes in his public life, and no one doubts that in this matter his proverbial good sense will lead him to do exactly the right thing.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin ranks high among the highest courts in this country, and deservedly so. The men who compose and have composed it are, and have been, almost uniformly men of learning and excellent judgment; while some have evought for themselyes a judicial renown that has attracted the favorable attention of the Nation, and made their names the just pride of the State.

To maintain the high character of that Court should be the laudable desire of the Executive and of his advisers. Among the names that have been suggested for the vacant Judgeship I doubt whether any have struck the profession with such favor as that of

SAMURL D. HASTINGS, JR., OF THIS CITY.

Mr. Hastings is yet a young man, to be sure, he

with such favor as that of

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, JR., OF THIS CITY.

Mr. Hastings is yet a young man, to be sure, he
being now in the 40th year of his age, but that
with the great body of lawyers in this State, i
think, will work rather in his favor than against
him in this matter. They will remember that
Judge Dixon was but 34 when he became Chief
Justice, and after he went upon the Beuch he
gradully grew and developed into a great Judge
Judge Cole was about 33 and Judge Paine 31.
History would seem to prove that great Judges,
as a rule, come from men who go upon the
B ench before arriving at old age.

But age is not essential in estimating a man's
fitness for such a place. Some men are never
too old nor too young. We look more to the
character of a man's mind, his acquirements
and habits. The late Judge Ryan, with his overshadowing ability, would have graced the Bench
of any court at any age.

SAID A PROMINENT LAWYER

Although he is and always has been a Rep lican, I believe his ricends can make no claim his behalf on the ground of party services a dered. Owing to this fact he may have no was support from men who are simply political to the constituted them for a few weeks.

R. W. R.

CONFIRMATORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 28.—Our city was last evening treated to a glorious speech by the Hon. Charles G. Williams, delivered to an au-

HIS TASTES, HABITS, AND ENTIRE MAKE-UP are judicial. If placed upon the Bench he will be a credit to the State, and will prove no unworthy successor to a Dixon and a Ryan. He is one of the most modest men, and would probably never make an effort to secure himself an appointment. All his life he has been qualitying himself for this very place, and all his life, I have no doubt, it has been the desire of his heart to occupy it; but, now that an opportunity has come, I warrant he will not leave his desk to speak to a man on the subject nor write a letter to advance his interests. To a lawyer who interviewed him on the subject he said: "I should hesitate to accept the Chief Justiceship over those men on the Bench. I should like to see the Governor appoint

appoint

JUDGE COLE

to that place. I cannot deny that it would gratify me to be one of the Associates." Undooredly the Bar of the entire State would be gind to see Judge Cole receive the compliment of an appointment as Chief Justice. I say compliment, for the difference between a Chief Justice and an Associate is little more than compilmentary.

and an Associate is little there than comparementary.

The main desire of Mr. Hastings' friends is that he be placed upon the Bench, and whether it be as Chief Justice or Associate matters but little to thom. He is a scholar, a hard and systematic worker, a thorough lawyer, and an upright man; and, if appointed, we predict for him such a cureer as shall be a credit to the State and a perpetual satisfaction to those whose discornment led thom to contribute in any way to such a result. H. J. HUNTINGTON.

TEMPERANCE.

Bosron, Oct. 28.—The second day of the Woman's Temperance Union opened with devotional exercises. A petition was presented by Mary E. Hartt asking the appointment of a Board of Management so that they may be able to meet at stated times for the transaction of business pertaining to the spread of the temperance work, to be known as the Literature Society, to be controlled by the National Union as tract societies are controlled by their respective churches. Referred to the Committee on Platform.

A paper on influencing the press was distributed almong the audience. It urges upon editors a temperance column in their journals. A Mrs. Johnson, of the Committee on Parior Meetings, presented a report with interesting remarks, stating the design is to introduce the social element into the temperance cause.

J. N. Stearns was introduced and said he brought greetings from the National Temperance Union to the Woman's Union.

brought greetings from the National Temp and Union to the Woman's Union.

Foolish Women in Hyde Park,

London News.

The frequenter of Hyde Park during to season in the early hour when walkers most congregate remarks that women, by means certain machinery concealed sub-roba, he their garments so drawn benind them that; shape of the limbs is apparent, and the ungally, because restricted, stretch of the knee walking betrays itself at every step. He serves, also, that the faces of most of the lad who wear short, black, close vells are of a fapproplish hue, which either experience or we feminine friend instructs him is the result moistening the skin with some steky substan and then sprinkling it with penri powder. sees that the movement of the limbs is hinder by a long and marrow spike placed under middle of the sole of the foot, tilting the whody forward, and producing an alternate or shouldered mode of advance which causes mass of drapery behind to wobble from it to side in a manner to excite his sympathy his own free trousered condition. The falso that directly the wearers of these spikes down they seek to refleve their compressed to by resting their feet on the case of the he further testilies to the sufferings which the in quenter of the Park depiores. If he turns attention later in the course of the fashional day from this type of womanbood which found chiefly, though not universally, and the younger ranks, the sisters and the cours and there is to the older ones, the mothers at the aunts, he is not much more highly edilished contemplates very large lades sixting pederously in handsome carrisgus. He watch the dail faces succeed each other in the mother counter of the provents of the head of the course of the fashional day from this current of the Park depioned which the dail faces succeed each other in the mothers at the aunts, he is not much more highly edilished contemplates very large lades sixting pederously in handsome carrisgus. He watch the dail faces suc

STOCKS IT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON M

PINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD ers of the New York Stock Exchange, 130 La Salle-st.

ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

ash & 1930, Denver, South Park & Pacific 7s ber choice Railroad Bonds for sale, THE VOICE OF THE PROPLE.

"The Cat's in the Well."
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
YORK, Oct. 25.—The Greenbackers are

little enthusiasm for the party. Last night is in the quiet resident quarters were not a startled by the "loud alarum belis"; but looking into the matter it was taken as an ation of the "cat being in the well"—the certainty. Requies—L. M. C.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CAGO. Oct. 28.—I observe in the Chicago
off Wednesday a special from Washington
was wired by the popinjay whom that
has placed in charge of its Washington rossly insults the employes of the tive Departments who have been in this State, and utters a deliberate in ho says that their will be says that

R OF THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIA-

**Elastic ** Journalism Illustrated.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Inclosed please find two ps clipped from the Times of even date hereth. The first is from the first page, the second om the inith. Will you kindly reconcile same, doblige yours, etc., icago Times editorial Oct. 28, 1898.

The letter serves the ther purpose of affine an opportunity bringing out Garand's recolls nothing in Chicago Times editorial Oct. 28, 1898.

As to Gen. Garfield's position with reference with his conting in Congressional record that is at variance with his letter of acceptance, in which he said of Chinese immigiration: "It is too much like an importaprevious atterances der the guise of immiprevious atterances der the guise of immigration. Then, after
referring to the Commen to the Repubns, they will serve Boenor a modification of the
Democrats a very
d turn.

dder the guise of immigration. Then, after
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restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our community and the recedom and dignity of

FAREWELL.

For The Chicago Tribun His fame has passed away.

ewell to him! The world will cease to wonder, nd soon forget his follies and his face; petty tyrant of that island yonder Is in his proper place.

dieu to English! It was well to beat him; He now can hurry homeward to his hole, here widows' walls and orphans' cries wil greet him, And cheer his stingy soul.

Good-night to Barnum, and his "ties well seato ride; chemes were brilliantly conceived and rea-soned, But failed when they were tried.

No more the artists in the funny papers
With cunning hands and pencils shall portray
Your handsome face, your graceful form and For you have had your day.

Good-by, Ben Butler, to your many graces!
The proudest form must feed the infant flies;
If you have wandered into crooked places,
The fault is in your eyes. Farewell to "Blue-Jeans Williams" and dead

Landers;
To Kelly's kingdom, and to Hewitt's slime;
To yile corruptions, forgeries, and slanders;
To falsehood, fraud, and crime!

The Democratic cause is old and rotten; Its honor gone; its statesmen all are dead; Its former glories faded and forgotten; Its honesty has fied.

Its long career has ended in disaster: No more the black from Rebel fleads shall fly. Nor fear the hatred of his former master— For fleaven has heard his cry.

Parewell to Toomba and Rebels without reason!
Good-by to Davis in his wife's old gown!
Idieu to Hampton, Hill, Lamar, and TREASON!
Thy work is done, John Brown!
EUGENE J. HALL
MILLARD AVENUE STATION, Chicago,

Pronouncing Proper Names.

London Globe.

How to pronounce a proper name is often a matter of difficulty. It might be presumed that the way in which a man pronounces his own name, or the people of a place pronounce the name of their town, ought to be our guide. But there is, in the first place, the difficulty of ascertaining what that is. It is not everybody who knows that the name of Lord Cowper is pronounced Cooper; that Marjoribanks is Marchbanks; that Choimondeley is Chumley; that Helvoir Castle is Beevor; that Bleester is Bister. Everybody, however, acquainted with the local or personal usage would conform with it. With ancient or foreign names the case is different. A discussion is now progressing in a contemporary as to how Indian na nes, for instance, should be spelled. One party is in favor of retaining the form which has obtained European currency. Another advocates a transiteration or conversion of the native symbols into English equivalents, and would spell Lucknow "Lakhnao"; Cawnpore, "Kanhpur"; and Poomah, "Puma. And what is now taknay place with respect to Indian proper names has long since occurred in the case of classical and early English. Mr. E. A. Freeman and his philological friends would call Edward the Confessor "Eadward." Just as a Greek purist would speak of Hercules as "Heracles." and Plato as "Platou." The question to be decided is this: Ought we to be governed by usage or by the decisions of abstract scholarship? The French do not wait to discuss the subject. They pronounce every name as they would so if it were French. Thus, with them. Titus Livius, whom we name "Livy." becomes "Lite-Live," and Goethe, even in the official document issued by the French Academy, appears as "M. Gote." We suppose no hardand-fast line can be laid down on the subject. Caprice has had much to do in the pronunciation of proper names. An educated Englishman would, for example, pronounce Rouen or Versailize as nearly as possible as a Frenchman would. He would be considered pedantic were be to pronounce Paris

Arm-Shaving.

New York Letter.

That other common defect of arms-hair-is made riddance of, in many cases, by the razor. Brunets are pretty sure to have this hirsute defect; and with them it is, of course, more conspicuous than with blondes. I know a fashion-tile belle who has her arms lathered and shaved from end to end by a barber once a month. She has followed that practice for several years, and without any bad effect. The skin is fine and smooth, and there is no indication of the razor.

Those subject to biliary diseases should regulate their diet, and never allow their bowels to become constipated; but use in time Hamburg Drops, the surest and safest Liver Regulator in the world.

"A cent is good for a clay pipe" and 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

in New York Central. Country Orders for Currency-Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets More Active-Provision

Sales to Realize Profits.

Stronger-Meats Active for Export.

Wheat Firmer-Corn Tame and Easier ley Excited-Oats Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were not so active, and toward the close of business there were sales to realize, which caused a slight reaction in prices. Some which caused a slight reaction in prices. Some dispatches received from New York stated that the market was regarded by operators there as dangerously high. That, however, did not seem to be the opinion of a majority of dealers there or here. At this point the temper of speculation is decidedly bullish, and this is true not only of the small operators, but the large ones. Transactions are most active and confident in ctions are most active and confident in Transactions are most active and confident in the investments. The rest of the list shows more life than a fortnight ago, but there is not as yet any general speculative movement. Erie is "pointed" to go up, but moves slowly in the other direction. The interest of the day centered in the rise of New York Central. This rose from 135% to 138%, selling at the close at 137, an advance of 2%. This upward movement strengthens the belief in the minds of some speculators in the report that New York Cenulators in the report that New York Cen-

speculators in the report that New York Central is to be watered spain.

The gains were: Burlington & Quincy 1½, to 145; Alton 1½, to 135; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 1½, to 89½; Michigan Central ½, to 108%; Lake Shore 1, to 116; Northwestern preferred ½, to 140½; Wabash preferred ½, to 74½; Ohio ½, to 36½; the preferred 1½, to 79; St. Joe preferred ½, to 88½; Lackswanna ½, to 97½; Jersey Central ½, to 77½; Union Pacific ½, to 92½; Atlantic & Pacific ½, to 42½; American Union 3, to 63; Louisville & Nashville 2½, to 172½; Chattanooga ½, to 62½; Northern Pacific ½, to 53%; San Francisco

Ville & Nashville 2%, to 1725; 'Lattandoga %, to 234; 'Northern Facific %, to 53%; San Francisco 1½, to 39; and Chesapeake & Ohio ½, to 21.

The losses were Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans ½, to 39; Kilo Grande ½, to 74½; Omaha ½, to 45¼; the perferred ½, to 85½; Ontario %, to 43½; C., C. & I. C. ½, to 19½; Canada Southern 14, to 6814; Lake Eric 1, to 33; Houston 114, to 73; Western Union 14, to 10314; Iron Mountain 14, to 51%; Manhattan ¾, to 37%; Reading 2%, to 41; Pacific Mail ¾, to 45%; Kansas & Texas ¾, to 38¼; St. Joe ¾, to 41%; Wabash ¾, to 42%; St.

38¼; St. Joe ¾, to 41%; Wabash ¾, to 42½; St. Paul ¾, to 165%; Erie perferred ¾, to 75%; Erie ½, to 44%; Illinois Central ¼, to 118; Morris & Essex ¼, to 116½; Rock Island ½, to 122.

The rise in Reading is attributed by the Post altogether to the position of speculation in the stock, the demonstrated worthlesness of the shares, except as counters in a speculative game, having induced larger sales of it than could be conveniently delivered; in short, the stock was so oversold that the selierz could be "squeezed," and this is what was done. In their stock was so oversold that the scalar could be "squeezed," and this is what was done. In their daily circular Day & Field, of this city, give the following as the opinion of parties who have the opportunity of being well informed concerning

opportunity of being well informed concerning the future course of Reading:

It is said the mortgageholders have combined to fund the floating debt in a 5 per cent bond, and waive half the interest on their old bonds for ten years. The figure would then show the annual saving in interest, after paying 5 per cent on the new eleven millions funded floating debt, of \$680,000, which, for ten years, would amount to seven millions. The increased price of coal, added to this seven millions, will bring them revenue enough to meet the eleven millions deferred bonds or stock, whichever they call it, at the expiration of ten years, and leave a surplus for the stock. With the funded floating debt thus provided for, they claim the stock is just as valuable as before this debt was accumulated.

The following shows the fluctuations of the

	Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Closing
	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	14514	146	145	145
	Chicago, R. Island & Pacific Chicago & Alton	12234	136	18456	122
	C., C., C. & L	7956	81	7958	80%
	Morris & Essex	116% 118%	117	11656	116)6
	Illinois Central New York Central	13554	13834	13554	137
30	Michigan Central	108%	110	10832	10854
	Lake Shore	11054	117%	115%	116
	Do preferred	7594	7534	7554	75%
	Erie second mortgage		9734	9654	9058
	Chicago & Northwestern	116	11634	115%	11575
	Do preferred	10634	10634	10536	1053
	Do preferred	11994	121	11:04	120
	Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Do preferred	7434	7436	7374	7454
40	Ohio & Mississippi	36	3:16	. 36	3619
1	Ohio & Mississippi preferred Hannibal & St. Joe	78 42	7994 4234	78 4156	79 4154
	Do preferred	8734	8834	8734	8544
	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2004	3854	3816	3814
	Pacific Mail Delaware & Hudson	4512	45%	4518 87	8754
1	Delaware, Lack. & Western	9736	9814	9736 7734	9752
	New Jersey Central	77¼ 43%	7856	7734	7734
	Philadelphia & Reading Manhattan Elevated	877.2	407	41	3734
1	Union Pacific	92%	14316	5036	9254
R	Iron Mountain Western Union Tel. Co	52 104	1043-6	5134	513a
	Atlantie & Pacific Tel. Co	4214	10978	10078	4214
	American Union Tel. Co	61		*****	63
	Louisville & Nushville Nashville & Chattanoogs	170	17354	170	17234
1 1	Houston & Texas Central	7436	76	73	73
	Lake Wrie & Western	84	843-8	83	33
	Canada Southern	6854	69	6834	6834
10	Do preferred	5456	5434	53%	5374
13	St. Louis & San Francisco	371/2 473/4		*****	49
10	C. C. & I. Central	19			1984
1 2	V. Y. Ontario & Western	25	2514	24%	24%
	Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	45% 85%	8744	45% 85%	4512 8512
1 3	Mobile & Ohio	2436	2432	24	24
1	Denver & Rio Grande	3936	75	74	741/4
1 6	hiengo, St. L. & New O,	2084	276	2014	21
l v	ullman Palace Car Co				104

Erie seconds opened at 97%, sold at 97% and 96%, and closed at 96%. In railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday the market was more buoyant than the share mar-ket. Erie second consols sold to the extent of ket. Erie second consols sold to the extent of \$1,772,000 at prices ranging from 944 to 95%, and closed at the highest figure: and funded 5s sold at 90½@90%. A fair amount of business was done in Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues, the first consols ruling at 110½@111, but the seconds fluctuated between 70 and 63%, and closed at 69%. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts were firm up to 74%, and Chesapeake & Ohio firsts series B, at 72%@72%, and currency interfirsts, series B, at 72%@72%, and currency interest debts up to 42%. St. Paul consols rose to 1201/4@120, and a large business was done in firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, at 1031/4@103%. Denver & Rio Grande consols further advanced to 102%@102%. Union Pacific firsts to 114%, and Texas & Pacific firsts, of Rio Grande Division, to 90%90%, the incomes being firm at 74%974%. There is a good demand at full figures for the best classes of income bonds, such as Mobile & Ohio, St. Louis & Iron Mountain and Ohio Central etc. ain, and Ohio Central, etc.
Government bonds were quiet in Chicago, but

District of Columbia 3.65s were 98½ and 99½; the United States 4s, 109 and 109½; the 4½s, 110 and 110½; the 5s, 102½ and 103½; and 6s, 104½ and 105½. The market closed ½ higher for the 4s

1054. The market closed % higher for the 4s and 44%.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Sterling posted rates were 482 and 484%. Bankers' actual rates were 481% for 60-day bills and 483% for demand. For 60-day ommercial bills for prompt delivery this month, 4794479% was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty-days and 522% for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 528, 6528%; for delivery three weeks, 523%. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery on Havre and Marseilles, 529%,6528% was paid; the same for three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 529%,6528%; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94% for sixty-days, and 94%,695 for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt,

were 94% for sixty-days, and 94%@35 for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 83%@95%, and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 30% for sixty-days, and 40% for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 30%. Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27%.

Domestic exports from New York decreased heavily last week. They amounted to \$8,324,715, against \$7,910,906 for the corresponding week of 1879. The following sable shows the exports (exclusive of specie) flush the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 26, 1880, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

1809. 1879. 1879. 1878.

Chicago bank clearings were \$5,500,000. Country orders for currency were moderate. New

York exchange sold between banks at 80c@\$1.00 per \$1,000 discount. Loans were only moderately active, at 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 per BUSINESS.

ately active, at 400 per cent on time.

Local sales of securities included \$10,000 St.

Paul 7s Hastings Division at 113; \$00,000 St. Paul 6s at 105; and Burlington & Quincy 5s at 163%.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board included \$30,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad B per cent thirty years at 104%; \$1,000 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 6 per cent sinking fund at 166%; \$10,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4 per cent due 1910 at 80%; \$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 5 per cent at Stocks Less Active, and Some A Decline Toward the Close-Rise go, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 5 per cent at 102%: and \$20,000 Lackawanna & Eastern 6 per cent bonds at 99. The following quotations were

West Park 7s, 91. 10.15
Sonth Park 6s, 29. 10.15
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex. 1154
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. Hast. & Dak. 123
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. Hast. & Dak. 123
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, 361 year 1044
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Shithin, 1025
Chicago, R. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Shithin, 1025
Chicago, R. & Q. R. R. 4s, dee B19
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, dee B19
Jacksonville & Enstern 6s. 90
Wabash, St. L. & P. Ist mor. 6s, Chi. Div. 10
West Division City R. R. 5s. 108
West Division City R. R. 5s. 108
North Chicago City Railroad Company 130
Chicago City Railroad Company 223
Chamber of Commerce 725
Traders' Insurance Company 130 lers' Insurance Company. r-State Ind. Exposition. Stock values are advancing very une

If we compare present prices with those of last November we find some above and others be-low. Northwest gained \$3,061,893 in gross earnings from Oct. 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1880, and the common stock has advanced from 94% to 116. Erie has in the same time gained \$2,457,164 in gross earnings, but the common is now quoted at only 43%, against 49 last November, and the preferred at 74% against 78%. More than that, Eric's gains are upon an unchanged mileage, while that of the Northwestern has been increased about one-fifth. A comparison of the quotations of investment railroad stocks shows the most striking contrasts. Louisville & Nashville, that has paid an average yearly dividend of only 2% per cent in the past five years, is quoted at 172%, while Baltimore & Ohio, which has returned 8% per cent a year for five years, is 162, and Rock sland, which has paid 8.7, is 122. Michigan Central shows an annual average of only 1.0, and is quoted at 108%, and Morris & Essex, yielding 7 per cent a year, is 116%. The New York Indicator, to illustrate this irregularity that prevails in the prices of this class of securities, prepared the following table of dividends that have been paid by thirty of the best-known railroads of the country during the past five years, most of which are to be found on the regular list of the

	tal dini- enda dur- ng past fire ears.	at percent- at of dist-	ends diei-	ng price of
Baltimore & Ohio. Chicago & Alton. C. B. & Quincy. Chicago & N. W.* Chicago & N. W. Pdd'. La & Western. Illinois Central. Lake Shore. Michigan Central. Morris & Essex. Mishyille & Chattanooga. N. Y. C. & Hudson River. Dawego & Syracuse Panama. Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania. Censselaer & Shratoga. Perre Haute & Hadiana. Troy & Beston a. Union Facilie. Ouisville & Nashville. Nashville & Decatus. Inicol New Jersey b. Indeed New Jersey b. Indeed & Altodiana olis. Infed New Jersey b. Infed & Chicago. V. & New Haven.	4,567,908 12,009,128 1,343,425 3,549,946 9,120,218 3,934,000 4,342,710 9,279,476 13,105,675 1,779,129 5,250,000	44. 44. 425. 4 43. 5 35. 5 315. 5 315	8.5 7.27 8.55 5.8 5.8 5.25 7.7 7.8 6.43 6.25 7.7 8.5 2.7 8.5 2.7 8.5 2.7 8.5 2.7 8.5 2.7 8.5 2.7 8.5 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	162 185 145 116 149 112 125 116 116 116 116 116 116 117 116 117 118 116 116 117 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118
Total	\$179,713,932			

Average per cent, 6.4.

'Two years. 'Three years. a Four years. b 1875 and 1873 two years.

This table is interesting, but would be misof the details of each road. Louisville & Nashville, for instance, has been a poor property. It was for a long time nothing but a short and unimportant line between Louisville and Nashville. with a branch to Memphis. The country to which it belonged had been devastated by war. Its prospects for the future are quite the re-verse of all this. Michigan Central has paid but 1.9 per cent a year because it was loaded down under the Joy administration with proprietary roads running all through the woods of Michigan, which are up all the profits of the main line. Now it is said on good authority that these roads for the first time since they were acquired are earning enough to pay their own way. This will leave the main line free to use its profits, which have always been large, for di-vidends instead of filling up deficits. There are other cases of the same kind in the list, which is not a safe guide except to those familiar with the history and prospects of the roads.

the history and prospects of the roads.

The Graphic says:
It is officially announced that the Delaware, Lacakwanna & Western Railroad Company earned net upon its stock up to July 1. 161-100 of 1 per cent. The Company has earned between July 1 and Oct. 1. 3 41-100 of 1 per cent, which amounts to a little over 1 per cent a month for July, August, and September, and this with the Company's running only on half time during July and August. The Western demand for anthracite coal is now larger than at any previous time in the history of the trade. It is doubtful whether there will be any suspension of mining for the remainder of the year. If there is it will only be for a few days, as the market is now taking all the coal which is mined.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- A large business was today transacted at the Stock Exchange, both in bonds and shares. The bull continued master of the situation, holding the entire market well in hand. His numerous adherents were heavy purchasers, and though the list did not move in harmony, confidence in higher prices was un-abated. As usual, there were special favorits, and some of the investment stocks that have become scarce by absorption achieved smart advances upon any unusual inquiry. Some ominous forebodings were east about as to what would happen if all the buying should suddenly come to an end. Political influences were not much discussed, but it was generally conceded that the success of the Republican light was

would happen if all the buying should suddenly come to an end. Political induences were not much discussed, but it was generally conceded that the success of the Republican ticket was being discounted in the stock market.

The financial news was unimportant, though composed principally on the grafitude of buyers who were seeking to put their money in stocks. The general buoyant temper of speculation yesterday, and the extraordinary advance in the dividend-paying shares, attracted much attention and induced large orders this morning. The opening was strong, and somewhat excited, a good feeling prevailing among operators. Notwithstanding the immense business in bonds and shares, and the recent rapid advances, higher figures were recorded during the early hours. Occasional reaction occurred from realizations, but such offerings were readily absorbed, and a builish feeling continued to prevail in street circles. Mr. Gould's friends say that he never before was so heavy long of stocks as at present, but he has been selling a few of them within a day or two past.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Governments quiet but firm, and shade higher for some lasues.

Railroad bonds active and generally strong. State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened strong and %@1½ per cent for Reading, %@% per cent for the general list. Speculation, however, soon recovered its buoyancy, and prices advanced 4@3 per cent. Louisville & Nashville and New York Central leading the upward movement. In the late dealings speculation became irregular, and under realizing sales a reaction of 'kell's per cent took place. The market closed steady at a fractional recovery. Reading was exceptionally weak, and declined 2% per cent not dealy is transactions.

The Receivers of the Ledigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company give notice that 3% per cent interest will be paid Nov. 15 on the registered income bonds of the Galiveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company; first mortgage bomds, LaGrange Extension, and second mor

Money market easy at 203. Prime a aper, 4:40.5%. nge, sixty days, weak at U. P. land-grant. 1134 U. P. Sinking Fund. 11354 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 25 St. Paul & S. C. firsts. 105 St. Paul & S. C. firsts. 105 Erie seconds. 1934 Do preferred. it. Paul & Om

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The money market continues very quiet, and will probably remain so until after election. Gross exchanges to-day, \$9,233,-462; balances, \$1.396,104.

Government bonds were quiet, but generally firm.

The stock market continues active and strong. In railroad shares Atchison makes a further advance of *4.0%*, the last sales being at 128%; Boston & Maine advanced from 141 to 145%; Chleago, Burlington & Quincy from 145 to 145%; Chleago, Burlington & Quincy from 145 to 146%; Chleago, Burlington & Quincy from 145 to 150%; Connection of the from 150 to 35%; Union Pacific from 92%; Ose York & New England from 40% to 40%; Atlantic & Pacific blocks from 40%; Connecticut & Pasumpsic, from 60 to 70% dissouri, Kansas & Texas sold at 33%; Ontonagon & Western at 28, buyer 60; and Republican Valley deferred at 73%; Summit Branch declined %; Wisconsin Valley, 2; Fort Scott, 1; others as before.

In bonds, Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon & advanced 4; Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska 68, 4; Hartford & Erie 78, 4; Utah Land Grant 78, 1; New York & New England 78, 4; Wisconsin Valley 78, 4; Union Pacific 78, 4; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 78, 3; N. M. & S. P. S. %; Sandusky 78 declined 4; others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Consols. 99 5-16. American securities—New 5s, 104%; 44/s, 113%;

American securities—Now 5s, 104%; 44s, 113%; 4s, 112%.

Railroad securities—Illiniois Central, 1214; Pennsylvania Central, 62; New York Central, 1394; Erie, 45%; seconds, 100; Reading, 23.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Bentes, 807 7c.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The buillion in the Bank of England increased £339,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its liability is 50 9-18 per cent.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The mining stock

were with the father to-mi	y, on a moderate busi-
ness. Closing quotation	13:
Amie 57	Horn Silver 1416
Alta Montana140	Hukili
American F.ag 55	Independence 40
Bechtel	La Crosse
Boston Con125	Leadville
Bulwer125	Little Chief
Battle Creck 534	
Calaveras	Lacerne
Carifornia	Moose
Caledonia, B. H186	Miner Boy 105
Consolidated Virginia 270	Mainchite
Chrysolite 654	
Cilmax 65	North Beile Isle 40
Columbia Con120	Rappshannock 34
Girard 2 14	
Copper K nob 84	South Hite 78
Crowell 10	Sierra Nevada900
Durango 22	Silver Nugget 20
Eureka Consolidated, 1734	
Goodshaw	South Hulwer
Great Eastern 54	Unadilla 15
Green Mountain 4%	
Button receipts here	to-day from the mines,

Bullion receipts here to-day from the mines, \$47,042. The Little Pittsburg Mine resumed operations last Monday.

The Daily Mining News of New York has suspended publication. Reason, lack of patronage, and because the leading American dailies now furnish the public all the little straight straight of the Chicapy Tribuns.

New York, Oct. 28.—Transactions to-day were not very large, and a downward tendency was noticeable. Chrysolite appeared as the most netwestock, and its price was beaten down considerably. Calaveras sold in a few large lots at 29. Consolidated Virgima was lower on the second call, at 270. Little Pittsburg sold for 225, and Little Chicago from 110 down to 100. Moose was quoted regular at 55, and South Bulwer receded to 55. Rappahannock sold in large lots at 24 regular; Unadilla was as active as usual at 15. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Ocas follows:	et. 2	8.—Mining stocks closed
Gould & Curry	11/2 85/6 11/4 11/4 11/4 11/4 11/4 11/6 11/6	Mono 18-3

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—In mining shares Quincy advanced from 29½ to 31, Harshaw from 20 to 22½. Empire from 47½ to 55, Duncan from 3½ to 4½. Copper Fulls from 13 to 13½, Aliouez from 2½ to 2½, Osceola from 34 to 35, but one share subsequently sold at 34; Silver Islet declined 1, Ridge ½; others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez Mining Co.

184

Allouez Mining Co.

184

Allouez Mining Co.

184

Allouez Mining Co.

185

Calumet & Hecla.

255

Calumet & Hecla.

256

Catalpa.

156

Kildze.

56

Copper Fulls.

158

Frankin.

158

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—In the Supreme Court to-

Copper Falls. 184 Silver Islet. 20
Franklin. 20
BOSTON, Oct. 28.—In the Supreme Court today the following mining companies were enjoined from doing business in this Commonwealth for not making returns as required by
law: Silver Ledge Mining Company, Watachite
Mining Company, Plymouth Gold Mining Company, Incas Mining Company.

The following, having complied with the law,
were allowed to resume business: Swan's Island
Mining Company, Waukeag Silver Mining Company, Blue Hill Copper & Smelting Company,
Cutalpa Mining Company, Lake George Antimony Mining & Smelting Company, Copper
Falls Mining Company, Pewabic Mining Company,
Simpson Gold & Silver Mining Company,
Simpson Gold & Silver Mining Company,

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec-

The following instruments were filed for a ord Thursday, Oct. 28:

City Property.

Laughton St. n. e. Coy Leavitt. S. f. 24 4-10x127 ft. dated Oct. 21 (Nathan Current to Mary Noiso). 4

Laughton St. 24 4-10 ft. e. of Leavitt. S. f. 24x127 ft. dated Oct. 21 (Same to Sane).

Canal St. S. e. corner of Jucksen. y f. Six114 ft. improyed. dated Oct. 18 (B. f. Jones to the Pittsbary, Fort Wayne & Calcago R. R. Co.).

Pillmore st. between Genesee and Central Park avs. S. f. 25x124 ft. with 30x124 ft. in same subdivision, dated Oct. 25 (Frank Leekelt to Augustus Leekelt).

Carroll sv. n. e. cor of Paulina St. S. L. 25x124 ft. dated Oct. 18 (William Chambers to Patrick ft. improved, dated Oct. 25 (Thomas Hochkirch to P. and J. Schmitt).

Dayton St. 20 ft. s. of Willow St. S. L. 25x124 ft. improved, dated Oct. 25 (Andreas Sedenspinner to Adolph Leyser).

Warren av. between Robey st and Hoyne sv. n. f. 20 1-12 ft to alley, dated Oct. 21 (Ira Tombin to John W Tombin).

Laughton St. St. ft w of Hoyne av. S. Six127 ft. dated Oct. 25 (Anthan Corwith to Patrick Ott. 27).

Canal St. ft w of Hoyne av. S. Six127 ft. dated Oct. 26 (Anthan Corwith to Patrick Ott. 27).

Laughton St. St. ft w of Hoyne av. S. Six127 ft. dated Oct. 25 (Anthan Corwith to Patrick Ott. 27).

Laughton St. St. ft w of Hoyne av. S. Six127 ft. dated Oct. 26 (Sathan Corwith to Patrick Ott. 27).

Canal St. St. ft w of Hoyne av. S. Six127 ft. dated Oct. 26 (Sathan Corwith to Patrick Ott. 28 (Sathan Corwith to Patr 2,000

Michael O'Isearn)
Twonty-sixth is, 128 ft c of Wabash av. n f, 56x
138 ft, improved, dated Oct. 28 (William E.
Frost to N. B. and K. H. Judah).
West Lake st, n c oor Sheidon, s f, 50x105 ft, improved, dated Oct. 28 (F. C. Peahody to John 12,250 re st. 47 ft w of Lincoln, n f. 24x100 ft (with her property), dated June 28 (E. C. Waller sted Oct. 25 (H. L. Turner to W. E. Merriman)
West I wenty-first st. Wift e of Paulina, s f. 2kx
125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 21 (Louis Kendt to
James M. Metill)
Himman st. 125 ft e of Lincoln, n f. 2kx125 ft. improved, dated Oct. 21 (Frederick Jacobs to Propura av, n w cor of Hein st. Lot 26 (except street, dated Oct. 7 (N. and H. Weber to Mathias Solmitz.)
Propura av, same lot as above, dated Oct. 20 (Mathias Schmitz to N. and H. Weber). RTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN RADIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Ashland av. 157 ft s of Forty-eighth st, w f. 24x 121 ft, dated Oct. 28 (E. Koch to M. and S. Me-

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding

TO 10 10 00 15 LOC 10 ES	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
COMPTA LANGUAGE SE SELECTION OF A PROPERTY O	1200.	1879.	1850.	1879.	
Flour, bris	10.281	12.547	9,937	12,921	
Wheat bu	143,613	194,906	42,008	86,900	
Corn, bu	322,273	289,566	200,757	253,150	
Oats, bu	114.637	74,678	99,638	34,860	
Rye. bu	10,879	11.745	41,530	33,0883	
Barley, bu	29,900	43,905	27,077	32,976	
Grass-seed, Ds	894,714	401,770	1,996	180,704	
Finx-seed, Bs	1,015,345	445,800	2,225,950	1.401.200	
Broom-corn, Ds	97,340	196,000	52,376	45.25	
Cured meats, bs	48,450	175,150	2.406.416	2,500,750	
Beef, tcs	545		167	SHEET SHEET	
Beef, bris	******	****	28	217	
Pork, bris	75	****	725	84)	
Lard, Bs	730	27,430	908,186	3,206,103	
l'allow, Bs	87,740	24,010	54.000	121,325	
Butter, hs	150,448	144,715	100,755	176,253	
Live hogs, No	26,144	13,414	6,616	8.337	
attle, No	6,142	6,179	1.65	2,386	
heep, No	1,508	908	4,000	No.	
lides, bs	186,686	130,724	232,940	160,851	
lighwines, bris	11.79.7504	100	202,240	HONGONE	
Wool, Bs	44,2%	156,119	49,577	344,943	
otatoes, bu	7,605	9.301	90,011	414	
Coal, tons	6,505	9.96	2.475	2,870	
lay, tons	120	82	75		
umber, m	7,387	1.514	8550	2.909	
hingles, m	2,380	3,740	919	978	
alt. bris			3.942		
Content Se	3,791	11,318	0,042	2,614	
oultry, bs	600	1,150	*******	*******	
beese, bxs	500	926	660	1 000	
money or bala	2,967	4,006	845 383	1,666	
reen apples, bris. Beans, bu	13,3%	5,164	102	822	
PORTIS, DU	181	50	102	465	

city consumption: 2,917 bu wheat, 1,824 bu corn, 150 bu rye, 518 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 33 cars red winter wheat, 21 cars Nos. 2 and 3 winter, 7 cars rejected, 1 car No. 1 spring, 165 cars No. 2 do, 58 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected, 3 cars no ande (208 wheat, of which 62 are winter); 412 cars and 39,-800 bu No. 2 corn, 1 car yellow, 121 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 8 cars new mixed, 58 cars rejected (600 corn); 34 cars white oats, 26 cars No. 2 mixed, 32 cars and 2,700 bu rejected (92 oats); 15 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 3 cars No. 2 bar-ley, 20 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars No. 4 do, 2 cars No. 5 do (44 barley). Total (1,051 cars), 560,000 bu. Inspected out: 94,157 bu wheat, 286,517 bu corn, 11,346 bu oats, 26,616 bu rye, 1,064 bu barley.

The death of Frederick A. Chapman, Esq., was announced on 'Change yesterday, and suitable resolutions adopted in respect to his memory.

The leading produce markets were active ves-terday, and somewhat steadier. Spring wheat varied from %c above to %c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quoted firm, but there were heavy arrivals on the seafirm, but there were heavy arrivals on the sea-board. Corn was again lower, with a good deal of transferring from next month into May. Oats were easier, rye steady; and bariey was higher, with some symptons of a corner in the latter for this month. Provisions were irregu-larly stronger. Pork was the subject of a rather sharp demand, at one time, and there was a good deal doing in meats for export, mostly to be de-rivered during the winter months. Mess pork closed 20,625 higher, at \$11.32/4011.35 for Novem-ber, \$12.47/4012.50 for January. Lard closed 10c ber, \$12.47\\(\phi\)[12.50 for January. Lard closed 10c higher, at \$7.85\\(\phi\).75\\(\phi\) for November and \$7.80\\(\phi\).75\\(\phi\) for January. Short ribs closed higher, at \$6.53\(\phi\) for January. Spring wheat closed \(\phi\)\(\phi\)\(\phi\) to higher, at \$1.00\(\phi\) bid for November and \$1.02\(\phi\)\(\phi\)

wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates farmed:

Oct. 23, '80, Oct. 16, '83, Oct. 25, '70, Oct

they want at present at prices, which are cheap as compared with spring wheat in this market. So long as they can do that the will, not be much export demand here for the latter. The bulls, however, are firm in the latter.

The New York Daily Bulletin says:

Readers of the Bulletin will remember that we pressed doubts as to the genuineness of the record St. Petersburg that the Russian Govern and been petitioned to stop the export of wheat

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and stronger all round except on October pork. The local bog market was firmer, while there was little change in foreign quotations on product. There was a rather sharp demand for new pork at one time, and that was followed by a more active inquiry for lard. Both were probably due, at least in part, to the fact of more inquiry for export cuts of meats, and more liberal trading in them than has been reported for a long while past. It was supposed that foreign buyers activised to may the prices now asked for the

more inquiry for export cuts of meats, and more liberal trading in them than has been reported for a long while past. It was supposed that foreign buyers are more satisfied to pay the pricess now asked for the product of the coming winter.

MESS POSK—Advanced 20-200 per bri on new, which closed 20-above the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$11.25% [1374] for November and \$12.45% [2.45% seller January. Of port was less firmity held, one lot seller January. Of port was less firmity held, one lot which had previously been the linexorable figure to shorts for this month. It closed irregularly at \$13.75 asked. Sales were reported of 1.00 bris seller November at \$11.25% [2.25] bris seller Processber at \$11.25% [2.25] bris seller November at \$11.25% [2.25] bris seller Processber at \$11.25% [2.25] bris seller Sales were reported of \$2.50 bris seller \$1.25% [2.25] bris seller \$1.25

\$7.40 \$4.55 \$7.20 \$7.25 7.60 4.75 7.40 7.55 6.50 4.35 6.50 6.65 6.31 4.30 6.30 6.50 6.40 4.20 6.40 6.60

we quote white at \$@5)4c and yellow at 4:644c.
BEEF-Was quiet at \$7.00@7.25 for mess, \$8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and \$14.00@14.55 for hama. BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was unusually dull, but steady. Export buyers held off, and there was only a light local trade. Sales were limited to 400 bris winters at 43.25 36.50; 250

orls double spring extras, partly at \$5.50, and 150 bris outwheat-flour at \$5.75@6.00. Total, 800 bris.- Export flours were quoted at \$1.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)\$4.75 for good to choice extras, and rge-flour at \$1.87\(\frac{1}{2}\)\$4.75 for good to choice extras, and rge-flour at \$1.80\(\frac{1}{2}\)\$5.00.

OTHER BURADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 2 cars bran at \$11.75\(\frac{1}{2}\)\$12.25; Jears middlings at \$12.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)\$12.75; Z cars wheat-screenings at \$10.03\(\frac{1}{2}\)\$0.01 per ton on track.

kiniskill. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$18.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active and steadler,

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active and steadler,

the range being only about \$6c, and averaged a shade higher. The market advanced \$6c, fell off \$6c, and closed \$6c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool reported a firm tone, and our receipts were again rather light. This induced more confidence here. Later it was reported that the day's receipts at New York were \$67.00 hu, and then private advices stated that the London cargo market was ensief. Possibly this was a result of the report of increased receipts on our seaboard, as British operators are now earerly watching the indications on this side of the Atlantic. The news caused a weakening here, but buyers again proponderated. There was less pressure to place next month's deliveries than was expected, and no

Cooler and continuents. Security and T. Nob.
Lindy, for January. Sport this closed higher, at \$4.055 for January. Sport what closed a fight higher, at \$1.005 told for November and \$1.085 told for November and \$2.085 for November. And told for November and \$2.085 for November. On the state of the for the country of the continuent of the cont

ч	BROUM-CORN-was in request for shipment, and
3	steady. Fine carpet-brush was scarce, and some
ì	dealers are asking 7c for it. Quotations;
3	Choice burl and carpet a and
d	Green, self-working 4 6512
4	Red-upped, do A @32
1	Inferior and common
3	Crooked
1	BUTTER-There was a firm and steady market. The
3	receipts are more than ordinarily liberal for the time
4	of year, but stocks are not excessive, and holders
3	show disposition to effect sales at the sacrifice of
1	prices. We again quote as follows:
1	
3	Creamery 27 (33) Ladle packed17 (22)
1	Dairy, choice
1	BAGGING-This market was without new features.
1	There was a fair movement at the quotations follow-
1	
1	ing:
1	Stark Buriaps, 4 & 5 bu. 13 @1194
ŧ	Otter Creek
ł	American
ł	CHEESE-Was quoted as before. Not much activ-
ł	
ł	fty was apparent, and prices were not held with very
ı	pronounced firmness, the supply being full. We
1	make no change in our list:
1	Full cream, September and October
I	Full cream, August
ŧ	Part skim, September flat

io, prime to chi io, fair to good. American planished iron, "B"
American do. A"
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28. De Vence wire. P B.
Discount on galvanized, Iron is 25 ner centen d Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity
Gasoline, 6 deodorized, 74 degrees.

Gasoline, 87 degrees.

POULTRY AND GAME. The offerings were smaller, and prices steadler for some varieties. Cheans were 66196c, outside for fresh receipts; tarker, 5, 95c per 10; ducks, \$2.25c2.00 per dos; and geese, 1, 1, 1, 10 per doz. Game was also less plenty, and stead 1, 10 per doz. Game was also less plenty, and stead of vited ducks.

POTATOES—Peachblows were firmer under a cod domand for snipment, and some local desiens gees to children of the control of the contr Liverpool fine, brown tacks.
Liverpool coarse. Sir demand at the decline of Sept. 28. Sales were reported of 40 bris fulsact soods on the basis of \$1.1 per gallon for highwine.
WOOL-Was in moderate demand at the curvan prices. The receipts are amali, but stocks are ample Good to choice medium tub.

Coarse or dirty tub.

Fine unwashed fleece.
Coarse unwashed fleece.
Medium washed fleece.

LUMBER. The cargo market was steady. A few loads was offered and soid. Piece-stuff was quoted at 8.334, and a choice load would perhaps bring and Shingles were slow and easy. Following are the

hingles were slow inotations:
[notations:
[Green piece stuff]
[Green common inch.]

Common boards.
Common boards, No. 2 li and is feet.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 2000 feet
Timber, 4x to 8xx, inclusive, 18 ft under.
Pickets, Sat, rough, and good.

LIVE STOCK.

hogs steady, 85.7650.25 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 25.—CATTLE—B Re head of through, and 106 of yard. 2 wo days, 60 of through and 256 lb yard a necessity of through and 256 lb yard a property of through and 256 lb yard a property of through and 256 lb yard a property of through and 100 lb yard a property of through a property of the company of

CATTLE SALES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ort. 28.—Hogo cecipta, 6,500; shipments, 2,500. BY TELEGRA FOREIGN.

Special Dispetch to The Chiese
Liverapoot., Oct. 29-11:39 a. m.—1
M: No. 2, 9s 6d.
GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s
Spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 9s 5d; w)
No. 2, 9s 5d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No.
New, No. 1, 5s 4d.
Provintions—Pork, 71s 6d. Land.
1.1vznipoot., Oct. 2s.—Corrox—
0 options in October future
miss, 8,000 bales; speculation and as
san, 8,250.
Provisions—Pork—Prime mess.

Call Property er-tinned, 14 and 16 oz. on, Nos. 14 to 28... gaivanized from is 35 per cent on Jun-d 10 do on charcoal. re quoted at 53.01, which is shaded now large lots. Meached.... strictly pure extra....... lorized, 63 gravity . forized, 74 degrees. carees.

AND GAME—The offerings were small steadier for some varieties. Chicag utside for fresh receipts; turkeys.

Case 1236800 per dox; and geese, E.J. amme was also less plenty, and steausil, \$5.00 for prairie chickens, \$1.00s. r brl. 125-31-35
sacks. 242-35
sacks. 242-35
sacks. 1.33
sacks. 1.35
brown sacks. 1.35
brown sacks. 1.35
sec. 1.35
sweer reported of 400 bris finished asks of \$1.10 per gallon for highwines.
in moderate demand at the cursen cepts are small, but stocks are ample medium tub. 58-61
tub. 58-61 LUMBER. d clear rough, 1 inch..... d clear dressed siding d siding d siding d counnon dressed in the high research to the country of the country o s, No. 2, 14 and 15 feet 23 inclusive, 18 ft under... 11. 12h, and good..... ard and choice... LIVE STOCK.

ing and export steers than on the proceeding days week, and for those descriptions the market week, and for those descriptions the market mer, despite the fact that the offerings of fat were more liberal. Medium grades, as for days previous, were under neglect, and selliers to the fatter of the fatter of the fatter of which was a general weakening of prices, showing a decline of 5c, and in some of 10c, ers continued in good request, and sold well unprace prices, and the better class of native sers plentiful and hard to sell. Sales were test at 1.565.52%. Inferior grades sold at \$1.75 common to good native bitchers' stuff at \$2.50 colorade and Wyeming-Texas at \$2.8063.55; as at \$1.3063.25; common to choice shipping at \$5.965.07; and export steers at \$5.1565.52%, eatile (mostly medium grades) were left over, as general market finished casy. pe general market inning a control of the control o a Grades-Steers in line uses, weigh-ise 1.20 Per to common steers and on to choice cows for city shaughter, 2.50@3.15 subs-Common cattle, weighter, 2.50@3.15 Cattle Common cattle, weighing 600 2.6033, 15 10 15 1. Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, 1.7022.25 CATTLE BALES.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 510 consigned through, 161 cars; market, nothing doing. SREEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, L30; consigned through, 4 cars; market not very extra here; also fair to good Western sheep, 8.759.43; choice, NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—BEEVES.—Receipts, ©; nothing floing in cattle yards; dressed beef ensier. O4.67% for native sides and Seffe for Texas and Colorado do; exports to-day include 500 quarters beef and 100.

carcasses mutton.

SHEEF-Receipts, \$.500; sales rather slow towards
the close, and ordinant grades, both sheep and lambs,
fell off \$48.4c; sheer ranged from \$3.8563.55 per 100
lbs: lambs from \$5.866.75.

KANSAS CITY.

ports: CATTLE-Receipts the past week, 6,304; shipments, 120; market steady: native shippers, 33,404,50; hative stockers and feeders, 32,503,40; native cows, 1,5522.81; grass Texas, \$1,702.20; half-breeds, \$2,402

stred packing, 83.808.35.

St. LOUIS. Oct. 28.—CATTLE—Supply mainly common grades, which were not wanted: prices steady; mixed natives and butchers' steers, 81.50; grass Texans, \$2.25.83.25; good butchers' steers, 81.50; grass Texans, \$2.25.83.25; shipping grades in fair demand; would bring \$4.408.30; Satzt—Unchanged at \$3.008.40.

SREAT—Unchanged at \$3.008.40.

Receipts, 3.30; shipments, 20.

HOSS—Fairly active and better; Yorkers and Baltimors, \$4.308.40; butchers' tancy, \$4.408.40. Receipts, \$3.0; shipments, \$60.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Cct. 28.—HOGS—Quiet; common, \$3.75 and \$1.75 and

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—HOGS—Quiet; common, \$3.75 \$420; light, \$4.5064.45; packing, \$4.2564.50; butchers', \$5064.00; receipts, \$,80; shipments, 146. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Hogs—Stronger, \$4.2004.40; scripts, 6,600; shipments, 2,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool., Oct. 29-11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s

8: No. 1, 9s 6d.

B: No. 2, 2s 6d.

B: No. 2, 2s 6d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 2s 3d; No. 2, 2s 10d;

Bring, No. 1, 2s 3d; No. 2, 2s 3d; white, No. 1, 2s 7d;

Bo. 2, 2s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 2s 7d.

Corn-New, No. 1, 5s 4d.

PROVISIONS-POYK, 71s 6d. Lard, 4ts.

LYMMPOOL, Oct. 2s.—Cotton-Nominal, owing to options in October futures; 64(26 15-16d;

mas, 8,200 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; America, 4200.

PROVISIONS—POYK—Prime mess, Th. Boef—Prime Dess, 6ts. Lard—American, 4ts 3d.

Cherks-Pine American, 66s.

COMMON RESIN—6s 3d(65s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 2f.—REVINED PETROLEUM—10(2)10/4d.

Britts Turpentine—33s 6d.

Antwerp, Oct. 2s.—Petroleum—27d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board M Trade:

LITERPOOL, Oct. 2s.—11:30 s. m.—Flour 2s 64(2)18 2d.

whest-Winter, Sa lotigos Sd; spring, Sa Sd@Sa 3d; shita, Sa SdeSa 7d; club, Sa 7d@llo Sd. Corn, Sa 4d. Pork, is 6t. Lard, 4s. Sd. lasses, 1s. is 7d. is 7d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EW YORK, Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Very 1 Naw York, Oct. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Very liberal salings reported in winter wheat for prompt and arward delivery, chiefly on speculative account at insetted prices; opening at an advance of about Missis per bu, soon breaking to the full extent of the early sain, and rallying toward the close about Missis per bu, soon breaking to the full extent of the early sain, and rallying toward the close about Missis were of a firmer range of quotations; spring wheat more curve, chiefly for export, and quoted for the between the control of a firmer range of quotations; spring wheat more curve, chiefly for export, and quoted for the between two chiefly for export, and quoted for the between two chiefly for export, and at 1.10% 1.20%; do of the chiefly for export, and the control of the control of the control of the control of the chiefly for export, and a state of the chiefly for export, and a shade stronger curve on deliveries in December; sales reported of the chiefly decided at 30% 30%, as to quantity; the company of the chiefly decided in the chiefly of the chiefly decided at 30% 30%, as to quantity; the somewhat is non-winastive for prompt and forward chiefly of a bout 160% or a library as improvement of about 160% or a library as improvement of about 160% or a but 160% or a bout 160% or and a simprovement of about 160% or and a simprovement of about 160% or a but 160% or a but 160% or and a simprovement of about 160% or and about 160% or and a simprovement of about 160% or and a simprovement o bid and \$13.00 asked Dressed hogs moderately and and \$13.00 asked Dressed hogs moderately and an advanced figures. Un means firm and advanced figures, the means firm quiet have at about previous figures; long clear quiet have at about previous figures; long clear reported for whors clear at whe. An active inquiry reported at \$3.00 and the many delivery quoted at \$3.00 and the movement noted at a further advance for Western steam lard, with November at the close quoted at \$3.40 and \$3.40 and

Fixio HTS—A generally steadler market reported, with more inquiry noted here, chieffy for accommodation for grain and general cargo. For Liverpool, engagements reported have been by steam: Flour, 25 decis (mostly through report, and 59 outport steamers as low as 25 decis dyd, quoted in the local market as low as 25 decis dyd, quoted in the local market 25 decision market as low as 25 decision and 15 decision market as low as 25 decision and 15 decision market as low as 25 decision local subments at 300 decision market as 100 decision market as 1

Mostern, 2044c.

HAY—Quiet, but firm; \$520c.

BROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Surse quiet and unchanged. Moiasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a good demand.

PETROLEUN—Duil: nominal; United, 20/c; crude, Tallow—Steady and unchanged.

RESIN—Cuiet at \$1.50cl.53.

TURPENTINE—Firmer; 25/244c.

EGGS—Steady at Plerice. ALLOW—Quiet at \$1.0081.50.

THESIN—Quiet at \$1.0081.50.

THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Dull; Western extras. 84.0064.25; Minnesota extra clear medium, 85.0065.25; good. 85.50; choice, 25.75; straight, 86.25; Ohno medium, 85.50; choice, 25.75; straight, 86.25; Ohno medium, 85.50; good. 85.30; choice and famey, 86.0068.00; Minnesota patent process, 26.1068.00. Rye less active, at \$5.506.4294.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; rejected at \$1.05; No. 2 red, clevator, \$1.14; cargo rate, No. 2 red, prompt shipments, \$1.15 free on board; No. 2 red, prompt shipments, \$1.15 free on board; No. 2 red, prompt shipments, \$1.15 free on board; No. 2 red october, \$1.134; bid. \$1.144 asked; December, \$1.154; bid. \$1.164 asked; November, \$1.165; asked; January, \$1.18 bid. \$1.184 asked. Corn—Rather more doing in local trade; November futures active; other months dull; Western mixed, on track, \$5.66546c; high mixed, 51c; rejected, 35c; sail mixed, October, 154c bid. \$5.6 asked; November, 544c bid. \$5.66546c; high mixed, 51c; rejected, 35c; sail mixed, October, 154c bid. \$5.60 asked; November, 544c bid. \$6.665, bid. \$5.6666; \$6.25. high mixed, October, 154c bid. \$5.60 asked; November, 544c bid. \$6.760, \$0.2 do, 3346 \$6.260. November, 544c bid. \$6.760, \$0.2 do, 3346 \$6.200. November, 544c bid.

BALTIMORE. BALTINORE, Oct. 28.-FLOUR-Steady and un-BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, 31,136,11394; November, 31,13

623c.
EGGS—Firmer at 19620c.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
COFFEE—Steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 132

SUGAR—Quiet: A soft, %c.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.1a.
FREIGHTS—Unchanged.
RECEITES—Flour, 2,75 brls; wheat, 161,300 bu; corn,
1,500 bu; oats, 6,634 bu; rye, 700 ba.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 125,37 bu; corn, 27,944 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 335,132 bu; corn, 35,831 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine, 8:.0063.25; XX, \$4.2594.0; XXX, \$4.7595.00; high grades, \$5.1565.00.
GRAIN—Corn steady, with a good demand at 57659c.
Onto firmer at 5964bc.
CORN-MEAL—Dull, at \$2.35.
HAY—Fire demand but at lower which without ad, but at lower rates; prime.

MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, 421%.

ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—Flour-Dull and un-ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better and declined lower;
No. 2 red, \$1.094@995c cash; \$95c October; \$1.01c
L015 November; \$1.034@1.094@1.095 December; \$1.03c
@1.034 January; No. 3 do, 94@36c; No. 4 do, 88@884c.
Corn lower; 394@39c cash; 395c October; 394@394c
November; 394@39c cash; 395c October; 394c January;
44@445c May. Oats lower; 395c December; 395c Cash; 395c October; 295c November; 395c December. Rye steady at
33c. Barley quiet at 40@36c.
LEAD—Slow at 45cc.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.10.
PROVISIONS—Fair demand, but stocks exhausted and only small peddling business done.
HECKLETE—Flour, 800 bris; wheat, 2,000 bn; corn,
4,000 bu; nats 21,000 bris; wheat, 2,000 bn;
corn, 3,000 bn; oats, 21,000 bn; wheat, 2,000 bn;
corn, 3,000 bn; ats, 21,000 bris; wheat, 3,000 bn;
corn, 3,000 bn; ats, 21,000 bn; corn, 3,000 bn; corn, 3,000 bn; corn, 4,000 bn; ats, 21,000 bn;

MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23-FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed strong; No. 1 hard, \$1.07; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.025/2; No. 2 do, \$1.00; November, \$1.01; December, \$1.025/2; No. 3 do, \$20; No. 4 do, 85c; rejected nominal. Corn declined 1/c; No. 2 at 25%c. Bye 1/c lower; No. 2 at 25%c. Bye 1/c lower; No. 1 at 85c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, 70/4c. PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged. Mess pork, \$11.40 cash and November; \$7.50 January.

Hogs—Firmer and active at \$1.20/24.40. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c. RECEIPTS—Flour, \$3.00 bis; wheat, 45,000 bis; oats, \$3.00 bis.

8,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; cata, 7,500 bu. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Easier at 103/c. FLOUR—Dull; extra. \$3.25/a3.50; extra family, \$3.75@4.00; A No. 1, \$4.75@5.00; choice fancy, \$5.50@6.25. GRAIN—Wheat steady at 18c. Corn dull; No. 2 white, 444/c; do mixed, 434/c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 35c; do mixed, 34c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2,

90c.

HAY—Steady at \$1400217.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady with a fair demand at \$15.50. Lard—Prime steam nominal. Bulk-meats dull; shoulders, \$4.50; clear rib, \$8.00; clear, \$8.37%. Bacon quiet; shoulders, \$5.50; clear rib, \$8.50; clear, \$8.57%. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10%cc.

ROSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.-FLOUR-Quiet: Western superfine, \$3.7504.00; common extras, \$4.5065.00; Wisconsin extras, \$4.5065.75; Minnesota do, \$5.0064.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.5065.75; Indiana, \$5.7506.60; St. Louis, \$5.0064.75; spring wheat patents, \$7.006.800; winter wheat do, \$6.00/67.75.

GHAIN-Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, \$76650c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 45648c; No. 2 white, 41566-259c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 40641c. By mominally unchanged. BUTTER-Nominally unchanged. EGGS-Western, fe sin, 18620c.

REGETYS-Flour, 9,500 bris, 2,700 sacks; corn, 40,000 br; wheat, 20,000 br.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red Wabash, spot. \$1.62%; October, \$1.63; December, \$1.684; January, \$1.684; No. 3 red, 90%c. Corn easier; high-mixed, 60%c; new, 41%c; No. 2 new, 41%c; old spot and October, 43%c; November, 43%c; rejected, 45%c; No. 2 white, 43%c; rejected, 45%c; do, new, 40c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOSED—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, November, \$1.634; December, \$1.636; January, \$1.634.

RECKIPTS—Wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; osts, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; osts, 5,000 bu; osts, 5,

CINCINNATI. Oct. 23.—COTTON—Steady at 10%c.
FLOUR—Dull and lower; family, \$4.90±1.26; famoy, unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 amber, \$1.01c.
102. Corn firm: No. 2 mixed, 43%c4tc. Oats diell;
No. 2 mixed, 25%c4c. By equiet but steady; No. 2 at 100.
Barley in fair demand: fail, 10c.
Provisions—Pork duli and nominal at \$15.00. Large

crouger at \$7.55-8.00. Bulk meats dull and nominal; slear rib, \$7.50. Bucon in fair demand at \$5.35. WHASE Y—In good de Asand at \$1.05. BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—The Price Cus reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts the past week, 164.77 but subminents, 118,000 but; market urmer: No. 3 cash, 81.0 October, 825/6; No. 3 cash, 825/6; October, 825/6; No. 3 cash, 825/6; October, 825/6; No. 3 cash, 811.0 but; better; No. 3 cash, 813/6; October, 815/6; No. 3 cash, 813/6; October, 815/6.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, III., Oct. 25.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high mixed, 302304c; mixed, 352304c. Oata quiet; No. 2 white, 302304c. Ryc quiet; No. 2, 3234c. Highwin Est. 2705 bu; 6orn, 31,630 bu; oats, 33,100 bu; ryc, 3,400 bu; barley, 2,500 bu.

SaiPherrys—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 34,635 bu; ryc, 10,500 bu. PEORIA.

11 Monds a DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.-FLOUR-In good demand et 8.1663.5. GRAIN-Wheat weak; No. 1 white. \$1,0134; November. \$1.02; December. \$1.05; January, \$1.034; No. 2 red, \$1.025 mominal; No. 2 white. 37c. RECEPTS-Wheat, \$1,000 bd. BHIPMENTS-Wheat, \$4,000 bg.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO. N. Y., Oct. 28,-GRAIN-Nothing doing his morning; prices unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 7 red, 50c. Corn weak at 400-400c. Oats quiet at 300-800c. OSWEGO. OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 28.-GRAIN-Wheat quiet; con

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton goods more active and very firm, with an upward tendency. Lonsdaie bleeched shirtings advanced 3gc by agents. Prints quiet, but leading makes steadily held, and low grade fancy prints in light supply, clothiers placing fair orders for low and medium grade spring cassimeres. Foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 11Mc. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; crude, United certificates, 20/4c; refined, 12c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON. New Orleans, C. 28.—Cotron—Easy; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 19%c; net receipts, 8,182 bales; gross, 10,000. Exports—Great Britain, except Continent 8,408 bales, 9,400; stock, 145-368.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—

MASONIC.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER. The thirty-first annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illi-

The thirty-first annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois was held in the Armory of Apollo Commandery yesterday, G. H. P., S. W. Waddla in the chair. There were 100 Chapters represented. The address of the Grand High Priest contained the following:

The reports of the several Grand officers, of the condition of Capitular Masonry in their respective districts, show a gratitying condition of harmony throughout out entire Grand Jurisdiction, and, like my immediate predecessor, I am happy in being able to report that no cause of grievance of a sufficiently serious character to require the attention of the Grand Chapter or of the Grand High Priest has occurred during the year. This speaks well for the great "strength and support" of our institution in this jurisdiction, and is, I trust, evidence of the wilningness of our companions to be governed by the sublime precepts which underlie the noble structure of Freemasonry. But while we induige in congratulations on the prevailing peace and tranquillity in our midst, our pleasure is marred by the thought that far too many of our Chapters are quifet and still because they have reached that comatose condition which precedes dissolution, and are even so far gone as to be unable to give any evidence of life. Some of these Chapters which have made no returns and paid no dues for two years (and some for a longer period), I have tried to galvanize into life again, and induce them to reorganize, hoping that by the infusion of new blood, the election of younger and more energetic men to official positions, they would soon be able to resume their stations among the active working Chapters of the State.

A somewhat intimate acquaintance with many of our subordinate Chapters, and a knowledge of the condition of Capitular Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction for a series of years, forced upon me the conclusion (which I doubt not has been reached by many members of the Grand Chapter) that there were too many Chapters in this State. We have ou our roil

selves, to which this inaction is attributable, and for which they could not justly be held responsible; but whatever may be the cause the result is apparent and surprising. With this record before me as a guide, I determined that every application made to me for a new Chapter should receive the most careful consideration, not only as to whether the petitioners would be able to maintain an organization in the proposed location, but also as to the effect on Chapters already established, and accordingly determined to issue no dispensations for new Chapters, except on the recommendation of all the Chapters whose jurisdiction would be affected by the location of the proposed new Chapter.

All the outstanding obligations had been paid and the financial operations of the Grand Chapter would in future be conducted on a cash basis.

The report of the Committee on Chaptered

and the financial operations of the Grand Chapter would in future be conducted on a cash basis.

The report of the Committee on Chartered Chapters contained the following figures: Active Chapters, 171; vacant, 11; total, 182. Membership, 1879, 9,695. Gain-Exaited, 675; admitted, 71; restored 62. Loss—Demitted, 282; suspended, 282; expelled, 2; died, 94. Present membership, 9,690,—a net increase of 185.

The Treasurer reported receipts of 83,899, and expenditures of \$4,000.

A Chapter at Gibson was chartered.
An election for officers resulted as follows; Silas O. Vaughan, De Kalb, G. H. P.; John P. Norvell, Danville, D. G. H. P.; Samuel Shannon, Mount Carmel, G. K.; William L. Orr, Carrollton, G. S; Gilbert W. Barnard, Chicago, G. Secretary; Wiley M. Egan, Chieago, G. T.; W. S. Post, Peoria, G. C.; John A. Ladd, Sterling, G. C. H.; John F. Burrill, Springfield, G. R. A. C.; George W. Curtiss, Urbana, G. M. 3d V.; P. W. Barclay, Chiro, G. M. 2d V.; S. Q. Spriar, Peoria, G. M. 1st V.; John P. Ferns, Chicago, G. S.; A. R. Robinson, Springfield, G. T. The following standing committees were announced:
Jurisprudence—S. W. Waddle, John B. Hamiton, J. C. McMurtry, A. R. H. Atkins, and H. C. Clark; Correspondence—Robert L. McKinley.

After the transaction of much routine business of n. particular interest, and the installiation of the newly-elected officers, the Grand Chapter adjourned for one year.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS. The Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantantine and appendent Orders con-vened in ninth annual assembly in Apollo Asylum, No. 1, Knights Templar, on Monday Asylum, No. 1, Knights Templar, on Monday last at 2p. m. The Grand Sovereign's address was read. The salient features of it were devoted to a revision of the ritual, a general supervision of the Order in its fraternal interests, and to several instructions of importance to the chief olicers. The Grand Recorder's address was one full of importance and covered many features which had never before been presented, and was received by accism ation. The Grand Intendant-General of the State presented his usual characteristic and important annual address, which fully conveyed to the members the great important tenets of this chivalric Order of Knighthood.

After the transaction of the usual routine of business, the Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign announced the election of the following officers: Sir Sivester O. Spring, Most Illustrious Grand Sovereign, Peorla; Sir James O. Cottrell, Most Emment Grand Viceroy, Officago; Sir Levi R. Jerome, Illustrious Grand Senior General, Chicago; Sir Frank H. Ferguson, Illustrious Junior General, Alton; Sir Beujamin Pitt Reynolds, Illustrious Grand High Prelate, Chicago; Sir Robert Malcom, Illustrious Grand Treasurer, Chicago; Sir Robert Malcom, Illustrious Grand Heaster, Chicago; Sir Robert Malcom, Illustrious Grand Chamberlain, Greenfield; Sir William H. McCormick, Illustrious Grand Architect, Beardstown; Sir Thomas J. Davidson, Illustrious Grand Chamberlain, Greenfield; Sir William H. McCormick, Illustrious Grand Architect, Beardstown; Sir Thomas J. Davidson, Illustrious Grand Marshal, Waverly; Sir T. D. Paimer, Illustrious Grand Standard-Bearer, Paw Paw; Sir Robert Little, Illustrious Grand Orator, Freeport; Sir S. H. Agnew, Illustrious Grand Imperial Council was closed in ample form with prayer by the Illustrious High Prelate.

COUNCIL OF HIGH PRIESTS. last at 2p. m. The Grand Sovereign's address

COUNCIL OF HIGH PRIESTS.

The Grand Council of High Priests convened in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery yesterday, President L. L. Munn in the chair. There

were 130 present, twenty-seven receiving the orders.

The following officers were elected: M. E. Comp. Loyal L. Munn, Freeport, President; M. E. Comp. John C. Smith. Chicago, Vice-President; M. E. Comp. William H. Scott, Salem, Chaplain; M. E. Comp. John M. Recorder and Treasurer; M. E. Comp. John M. Pearson, Godfrey, Master of Ceramonies: M. E. Comp. Hiram W. Hubbard, Centralia, Conductor; M. E. Comp. Haswell C. Clarke, Kankakee, Herald; M. E. Comp. Gil W. Barnard, Chicago, Steward; M. E. Comp. Samuel W. Waddle, Bloomington, Tyler.

MARINE NEWS.

Upper Works of the Vessel-Owners Tug Rebel Destroyed by Fire at Chicago.

Steam-Barge Germania Ashere and Probably a Total Loss on Lake noisandorus Erie.

The Record of Damage by Collision Grounding, and Heavy Weather Ontside. Schooners Albatross and New Hampshire and

Steam-Barge Trader Probably Complete

Wrecks.

Tug A. W. Lawrence Libeled for Having Caused the Loss of the Schooner America, Etc.

THE DISASTER RECORD. THE DISASTER RECORD.

TUG REBEL DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Tuesday night the watchman on duty at the new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul elevator discovered fire issuing from the pilot-house and upper works of the Vessel-Owners' Association tug Rebel, lying at the coal-dock foot of Fusion street. An alarm was turned in and promptly responded to by the firemen, who extinguished the blaze in a very short time. The damage to the upper works is such as to require complete reconstruction throughout. The hull of the tug suffered no injury. The fire originated either in or near the pilot-house. Loss \$400; covered by insurance to the amount of \$500 in the Northwestern Nation-

the amount of \$500 in the Northwestern National of Milwaukee.

The spread of the flames was so rapid that Frank Anderson and William Hall, lineman and fireman, who were asleep in the cabin aft, narrowly escaped death from suffocation. They owe their safety to the watchman of the elevator, who burst epen the door of the companionway and aroused them but a very few minutes before the stifling smoke enveloped that part of the tug.

LOST HER DECK-LOAD.

The folly of attempting to carry large deck-

LOST HER DECK-LOAD.

The folly of attempting to carry large deckloads at this season of the year has an apt illustration in the case of the barge York State. She left Muskegon in tow of the steam-barge Buckeye on Tucsday. A heavy head sea was encountered outside, which compelled the vessels to separate, and during the early portion of Tucsday right the deck-load of the York State, above the rail, was either washed overboard or jettisoned. The loss of lumber amounted to nearly, if not quite, 100,000 feet. Upon reaching this port the Captain of the York State entered protest, attributing the disaster to the provalence of a northeast gale.

LIGHTER SUNK.

A lighter owned by Capt. Greenhalgh sus-

A lighter owned by Capt. Greenhalgh sustained damage by getting on the short piles in the barbor at Cleveland or Monday, and sunk in the river. She was loaded with fifty-five tons of suiphur, valued between \$30 and \$40 per ton, belonging to Grasselli & Son.

belonging to Grasselli & Son.

STEAM-BARGE GERMANIA ASHORE.

The steam-barge Germania, of Sandusky, engaged in bringing wood to that place from Portage River, ran aground at a late hour Tuesday night forty rods off the Cedar Point range light. She is now full of water. Her starboard rail is two feet under water and her port rail is about six inches out of water. She is pretty well down in the quicksand, and it is feared that she is broken in two amidship. The Germania measures 261 tons burthen, rates A2, and is worth probably \$20.000. She was built at Marine City by George King in 1844.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Capt. Broughty and the crew of the schooner
New Hampshire, recently wrecked in Georgian
Bay, have arrived at Detroit. The vessel has
been abandoned as a total loss.

COLLISION ON DETROIT RIVER.

Late Wednesday night the tug River Queen and steamer Evening Star collided on Detroit river, above Detroit. The River Queen struck the Evening Star and crushed into her side just forward her wheel, taking off the guard and demornizing her wheel-house and cutting off the beam holding the outer shaft bearings.

beam holding the outer shaft bearings.

MINOR MISHAPS.

While the tug Sill was towing the schooner City of Toledo at Racine Tuesday night, the vessel collided with the schooner De Coudres, earrying away her main and mizzen rigging. The tug afterwards broke her rudder and had to be towed up the river for expairs.

The schooner June C. Woodruff partly loaded corn at Toledo Tuesday night, but had to discharge her grain again because of the discovery of a leak.

In Maumee Bay on Tuesday, after the barges Neison and Morning Star were released, the tug Sprague started out with them, but, whee abreast of Grassy Point, and near the place where the schooner Kent was aground for some days, both barges ran aground. There is a hum-

Kent. The propeller Schnoor was aground at the same place Monday, but succeeded in pulling out.

COLLISION AT CLEVELAND.

Stretcal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Late last night the tug P. Smith started out from the dock near the elevator with the schooner Fraucis Palms. The latter grounded, and her stern swung against the schooner D. M. Foster, taking out her jibboom and bowsprit. The leg of the mizzen shrouds was taken out of the Fraucis Palms. The Foster was lying alongside of the dock.

GONE TO THE FOLGER.

was lying alongside of the dock.

GONE TO THE FOLGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Out., Oct. 28.—The tug Active, with steam pumps on board, left this morning for the Main Ducks, where a vessel, probably the Folger, is reported ashore. Donnelly, the wrecker, accompanied the expedition.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

The schooner Annie Falconer arrived at Portsmouth last night from Chatham. Capt. Taylor reports a very stormy passage all the way through. The decks had not been clear of water since leaving Bar Point, at the entrance to the Detroit River.

HOME GATHERINGS. STEAM-BARGE TRADER.

It is not at all probable that the steam-barge

Trader, which was towed back to Grand Haven in badly demoralized condition several weeks since, having became waterlogged outside, will be repaired this fall. In fact, it is doubtful whether her owners will venture to make repairs upon her, as she has become so tender through age that only a thorough rebuild from bilge up can make her seaworthy. An attempt at abandonment under a total loss and general at abandonment under a total loss and general average policy failed. The estimates of a formal survey showed that an expenditure of \$3,713

at abandonment under a total loss and general average policy failed. The estimates of a formal survey showed that an expenditure of \$3,743 would put the craft in as good shape as she was before the occurrence of the disaster, while repairs to the amount of \$4,500 were necessary to constitute sufficient grounds for abandonment. The Truder is insured for \$4,000, on a valuation of \$3,000, against total loss and general average only. Her owners are Messrs. Phillips & Brown, of the Pentwater Lumber Company. The claim of the steam-barge S. C. Hall, for towing the Trader back to Grand Haven, amounted to \$550, and was promptly paid.

SCHOONER ALEATROSS.

The abandonment of the schooner Albatross, lying water logged in South Manitou harbor, was due to the fact that the steam-pump placed on board by the tug Starke Brothers, of Milwaukee, failed to make the slightest impression. The vessel must have started some butts of her outside planking in the great gale. As her cargo consisted of dry lumber, it is probable that the swelling resulting from immersion has since raised her deck beams and deck also, as in the case of the schooner Anna Maria. Should this prove to be the case it is hardly probable that any further attempt will be made to save the craft. Last evening the schooner Eagle Wing sailed for South Manitou Island with instructions to take on board the deck-load of the Albatross, and if her condition is than found to be fair a jacket will be placed under her and the services of the Frankfort tug St. Mary secured to tow her to this port. In the event that she should prove too baddy used up to warrant the expense of towing and repairs it is proposed to cut her decks away and save the lumber in the hold, which the Eagle Wing will bring here. The Albatross is owned by George E. Wood, of this city, and uninsured. Her value before the disaster was about \$2,000. It is reasonably safe to record the vessel as a total loss.

SCHOONER JOHN R. NOYES.

An inspection or survey of the damage sustained by the schooner George B. Slo

John Farrar, of the Local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, is failing fast, and cannot survive much longer. His disease, as has been heretofore stated, is cerebro spinal meningritis.

The schooner Lom Elisworth was placed in the Chicago Company's South Side dry-dock yesterday for repairs.

H. S. Haisted has gone to Buffalo to look after the interests of the schooner F. B. Gardiner, seg. Capt. Ed Napier left port yesterday with the tag O. B. Green to engage in a final search for the week of the Alpena and the remains of his father, Capt. Neison W. Napier.

The schooner Grace Murray brings dry ash lumber from Bay City to Chicago at \$5 per 1,000 feet.

The schooler Grace Murray orings dry an lumber from Bay City to Chicago at \$5 per 1,000 feet.

The schooler J. W. Doane ran into the cluster of piles and sidewalk of the north protection of Wells-street bridge yesterday afternoon, with damaging effect. The chain binding the piles together was broken and the sidewalk torn up, while the vessel suffered a general demoralization of her headgear and lost her dolphin striker. The tug A. Mosher had the Doane in tow.

The tug Sill arrived here yesterday from facine, towing the schooner David Vance. During the trip the Sill's ruider became unshipped, necessitating a visit to the derrick in Lighthouse Silp for repairs. Last night the Sill towed the schooner Fearless to Milwaukee, to be docked for a leak.

ship for repairs. Last night the Sill towed the schooner Fearless to Milwaukee, to be docked for a leak.

The tug Protection was under the derrick in Lighthouse Ship yesterday afternoon to have her stern bearings adjusted.

Last evening the steam-barge Granite State, through bad management, gof athwart athe channel west of Wells-street bridge while backing to avoid a collision. In straightening up she ran into the schooner J. W. Doane, inflicting alight damage.

Up to dark last evening the tug Hackley had not arrived here with the schooner Figretta.

NOTES FROM ABROAD. GLEANINGS.

A dispatch received at Buffalo from Capt. John McKenna yesterpay stated that, after low-ering the water in the schooner Guido Pfister some four feet, a southeast gale sprang up, and they were obliged to abandon the work tempo-

A new steamer named the Cuba, owned by the

A new steamer named the Cuba, owned by the New England Transportation Company, arrived at Oswego from Toronto on Monday, on her first trip, with 20,000 bushels of barley.

The Western Elevating Company at Buffalo announce the following rates of eleva ting and winter storage, to go intoeffect Nov. 20: Elevating (including ten 'days' storage), per bushel, % conts; storage, each succeeding ten days, or parts thereof, per bushel, & cent. The vessel pays, in addition to the above, per bushel, sent. On all grain in store at that date or after, the charge for winter storage will be & cent per bushel for each ten days or parts thereof until such charge (accumulated after Nov. 20, 1880) shall amount to 2 cents per bushel; then the grain shall be free of storage until five days after the opening of canal navigation in 1831. The safety of the schooner George W. Wescott is required.

after the opening of canal navigation in 1831.

The safety of the schooner George W. Wescott is sequenced.

The barge fron State will receive machinery this winter.

Mr. W. A. King has purchased the tug Minnie Morton, which will be put to work at Port Dalhousie during the coming season.

The Detroit Dry-Dock Company are about to lay the keels for two new barges similar to the Iron State. They are to be 210 feet long, 35 feet beam, 20 feet depth of hold. Double decked and iron strapped. They are to be built for their own account, one at Springwells dock and one at the upper docks.

The schooner Pelican is receiving new foresail and jib, and the schooner Thomas Quayle new foresail and mainmast, at Cleveland.

The propeller Quebec, which had such a narrow escape from foundering on Lake Superior during the recent gale, arrived at Detroit Wednesday, and went into the upper dry-dock. The propeller Acadia takes 40,001 feet of oak plank from Amherstburg, Ont., to Quebec.

The owner of the tug Resolute gave bonds to the amount of \$300 at Amherstburg, Ont., Wednesday, and the tug was released.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. TUG LAWRENCE LIBELED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
STURGBON BAY, Wis., Oct. 28.—The tug A. W. Lawrence was tied up to-day in this port by the United States Marshal. The libel was issued in connection with the collision between Spear's stone-scows, towed by the tugs Lawrence and Gagnan, and the schooner America, sunk off Two Rivers recently?

Gagnan, and the schooner America, sunk on Two Rivers recently?

W RECKS AND WRECKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—The tug Hagerman arrived this morning with the schooner E. M. Carrington, and the tug L. B. Johnson with the schooner J. and A. Stronach. Both vessels have been ashore in South Manitou harbor. The Johnson is en route to Chicago with the Stronach. The tug Stark Brothers is expected tonigns with the scow Hercules.

The tug Champion to-day received two steampumps from Grand Haven by the propeller Depère, and left for the North.

IN DRF-DOCK.

The schooner E. M. Carrington and steambarge Grace Patterson are in dry-dock,—the latter for repairs to stern pipe and stern-bearings.

LIBELED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—To-night David Bern-heisle libeled the schooner Josephine for \$819.17, for coal furnished L. M. McCollum's tugs at Am-

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trüme.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—Passed down—Propellers Winshow, Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Russia; steam-barges A. Everett and consort, Fletcher and consort, C. Haribut and consort, Fletcher and consort, C. Huribut and consort, Fred Kelly and consort; schooners W. S. Crossthwaite, Grantham, P. S. Marsh, William L. Preston, P. M. Rogers, Donaldson, Swallow, Unadilla, Golden Fleece, Cascade, James Platt. Passed up—Propellers Annie Young, Arctic, Portage, Acadia; steam-barges Havana and consort, Birckhead and barges, D. W. Rust, Belle Consort bergers Component and consort. Mary consort, Birckhead and barges, D. W. Rust, Belle Cross and barges, Cormorant and consort, Mary Pringle and barge, D. R. Van Allen; schooners S. B. Pomeroy, S. V. R. Watson, Thomas Quayle, Belle Walbridge, John Miner, Charles Hinckley, Lottie Wolf, City of Chicago, St. Louis, John T. Mott, Sanderson, B. Eveleigh, Gen. Franz. Sigel, Joseph Paige, L. A. Law, Charles Crawford, S. L. Watson, Bolivia, J. M. Scott, San Jacinto, Tocumsch, L. W. Perry, Typo.

PORT HURON, Oct. 28.—Down—Propellers New York, Winslow, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Cuba, Nashua, Anna Smith and consort, Abercorn and barges.

Nashua, Anna Smith and consort, Abercorn and barges.

Up—Propellers Arctic, Havana and consort, R. J. Hackett, and consort, Tecumseh, H. Howard and barges; schooners Sunrise, S. B. Pomeroy. Wind east, light; weather fine.

Pour Humon, Mich., Oct. 28—11:30 p. m.—Down—Propellers Empire, Ohio and consort.

Up—Propellers Portage, S. E. Sheldon; schooners S. Anderson, John Miner, City of Chicago, John Mott, Lottic Wolf, Charles Hinckley, St. Louis.

Wind southeast; weather fine.

John Mott, Lottie Wolf, Charles Hinckiey, St.
Louis.
Wind southeast; weather fine.
MILWAUKEE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23. — Arrived — Schooners
Angus Smith and Saveland.
Cleared—Schooner D. S. Austin for Buffalo; schooner Penokee for Ocento, to load pig from for Chicago; schooner Canton for Escanaba; steam barre Thomas W. Palmer and consort Melbourne, and schooner Porter for Chicago.
The latter is towed by the tug Hagerman.
MARQUETTE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 23.—Passed down—Propeller Peerless.
Arrived—Propeller John Glidden, schooners Sophia Minch, H. J. Webb, Warmington, propeller Sparta, schooners Sumatra, Genoa, propeller Chamberlain, schooner Martin.
Cleared—Schooner George Shorman.
ESCANABA.

Cleared—Schooner George Shorman.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 28.—Arrived—Propelle
W. L. Brown; schooners Minnie Slauson, F. W.
Ferry, and E. C. Hutchinson.

Cleared—Propeller W. L. Brown; schooner
Minnie Slauson, E. C. Hutchinson, Sweethear
and Helvetia.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 23.—Entered.—Schoone
Lucerne, ore, Escanaba; propellers/Wissahickon
Conestogra, corn, Chicago.

Cleared—Schooner Lucerne, light; propelle
Wissahickon, merchandise, Chicago.

St. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Caicago Tribuna.

St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 28.—The schooner Charlotte Ranb cleared from this port to-day for Buffalo with 13,000 bushels of wheat, and the schooner Alice Richards for Escanaba with applies.

CLEVELAND Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—Cleared for Chicago
—Propeller Wo-oo-ken, schooner Leonard
Hanna, coal.
Charters—Schooner George D. Russell, ore,
Secanaba to Cleveland, \$2.25.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DILUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Departed—Propeller

DULUTA, Minn., Oct. 28.—Departed—Propents, Manistee.
Wheat receipts, 300,000 bushels; shipments, none; in store, 195,000 bushels.
Post Dalhousite.
Post Dalhousite.
Post Dalhousite.
Post Dalhousite.
Post Dalhousite.
Propeller Prussia, Chicago Tribusa.
STURGEON BAY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.
STURGEON BAY. Oct. 28.—Arrived—Schooner Lookout.
PORT COLBORNE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.
Port Colborne.
Port Colborne.
Port Colborne.
Port Colborne.

Schooners O. Mowatt, Kingston to Chicago, ore

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ACTUAL SALLINGS.

Schr Nassau, Sackett's Haroor, 19,100 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Ogden, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Newsboy, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Minnie Mueiler, Charlevoix, 45,000 bu cots

Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, 240 bris pork and

Schr John Magee, Sackett's Harbor, 18,000 bu wheat.
Prop Tempost, White Lake, sundries.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Scotta, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 18,000 bu wheat, 1,000 tes tard.
Schr Trinidad, Buffalo, 20,507 bu flax-seed.
Schr Trinidad, Buffalo, 20,507 bu flax-seed.
Schr Thomas A. Scott, Eric, 44,500 bu corn.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Buffalo, 21,370 bu corn.
Schr C. J. Weils, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Acontias, Buffalo, 12,430 bu corn.
Schr American, Buffalo, 19,430 bu corn.
Schr American, Buffalo, 19,430 bu corn.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, 110 bu corn, and sundries.

and sundries.

Schr Najad, Buffalo, 20,509 bu corn.
Schr Otter, Ludington.
Schr Commerce, Menominee.
Schr Ida, Manistee.
Schr Persia. Muskeron. Schr Rose Bell, Grand Haven.
Schr William Sturges, Manistee.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Ludington.
Schr C. H. Owen, Escanaba.
Schr Myrtle, Muskewon.
Schr Lity of Grand Haven.
Schr Tom Simms, Menominee.
Schr Success. Menominee.
Schr Japan, Ludington.
Schr D. K. Martin, Mennekaunee.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette.

Senr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, Sehr Adtrondae, Muskegon. Sehr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon. Sehr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon. Sehr C. L. Fick, Muskegon. Sehr H. B. Burger, Muskegon. Sehr Mary B. Hale, Menominee. Sehr C. L. Johnston, Manistee. Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake. Sehr Eagle Wing, South Manistee Sehr Kate Gillett, Muskegon.

Schr Sea Bird, Manistee.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon.
Schr Minnehaha, Sheboygan.
Prop Groufte State, Muskegon.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Prop St. Joe. Muskegon.
Schr Mocking Bird, Manitowon.
Schr Mocking Bird, Manitowon.
Schr Mocking Bird, Manitowon.
Schr Megulator, White Lake.
Schr Walte Cloud, Muskegon.
Schr Walhala, Pine Lake.
Schr Walte Lind, Muskegon.
Schr Hadical, Muskegon.
Schr Jennie Lind, Muskegon.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon.
Schr Honsoon, Muskegon.
Schr Windsor, Manistee.
Schr Windsor, Manistee.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, 1,000 bu corn.

OFFICE OF

The Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company

52 Broadway, Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company, by anthority specially confirred by the Shareholders, hereby call for a "Contribution or Assessment" of One Dollar per share, payable on the first day of November next. Stockholders are requested to read and conform to the stipulation induced on their Share Certificates, as failure to pay is without remedy. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be allowed on payments made prior to 1st November.

N. B.—Remittances for Contributions should be secompanied with the Certificates of Stock, that payment may be akknowledged thereon, but, where this is impracticable or inconvenient, receipts will be returned for attachment to certificates on which payment is made.

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company

The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolutio of the Directors passed July 10. "To provide mean for operating expenses at the mine"; and, inasmue as the prospective product of the rich minoral sine discovered cannot be realized in time to provide for winter supplies, etc., is is deemed inexpedient to de for the call. EDWARD LEARNED, President. New York. Sept. 18.1880.

Martine's DANCING ACADEMIES, io Ada-st., 22 Chicago-av., 2140 landiana-av., Send for Circular

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S Schools for Dancing. West Side—Natatorium, 304 and 305 West Madison-st. South Side—125 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av. Pupils received at any time. For particulars send for catalogue.

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MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

5 West Forty-sixth-st. New York, reopens Sept. 21.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages
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RAILMOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Chlenge & Northwes

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Milwaukee Past Mail.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & MinneApolis Express trains.

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Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du 1988 pm 3 150 am

1800 pm 150 am All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tick for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Mi ison and Prairie du Chica, or via La Crosse & Wino Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-s. Ticket Office, El Randolph-st. near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmor House.

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u On Sundays this train ienves at 5:15p m. Chicago. Rock Island & Pacific Ralls Depot, corner of Van Buren and Shermin-siz. Offices, 50 Clark-siz, Sherman House, Palmer I Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Mad

Leure. | Arriva

Leuve. | Arriva.

Journalistic Rows-"Pall Mall" vs. "Tiser," and Sala vs. Yates,

The Pope's Dismissal of tis Swiss Guards -Patents in Great Britain.

A Return Threatened of the Old Cross-Stitch-Dr. Rachardson's "Model Wife."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CONDON, Oct. 9.—The interesting intelligence ded from the United States, of the discovery relies of the Franklin expedition, has greatly nulated and assisted those who are pressing another expedition to be sent out from this intry to the regions of Perpetual Winter. The experienced Arctic explorers, Mr. W. Parker ow and Commander Cheyne,—the latter of om is at the head of the movement for ornizing a ballooning trip to the North Pole,—the written to the papers, pointing out that it comewhat discreditable to England to have to it to Americans to seek for Britain's lost ords and to bury its noble dead. Mr. Snow is that the space between Maclure's farthest ays that the space between Maclure's farthest ast and England's searching parties' extremes com the south and east is yet unexamined; and

set about without loss of time.

COMMANDER CHEVNE

reviews with reprouchful carnestness the lost opportunities in Arctic exploration which the apathy of this country has put to its account. It will be remembered that, when the last Government searching expedition, under the command of Sir E. Belcher, returned in 1854 with no further tidings of Franklin than had been gained by Austin in 1850, the English Ministry resolved to bring the search to an end, as being hopeless. Memory takes Commander Cheyne back to this time. In vain did volunteers press for another trial. "We," he writes, "who thus came to the front, were sent to different parts of the world to get rid of our importunity and agitation. What resulted? A private expedition under M'Clintock solved the mystery at a cost of £10,-11; and America has, by means of another private expedition, rought the whole work to an honorable and final issue. After the Swedish lovernment had given up any further prosecucorable and final issue. After the Swonias-rernment had given up any further prosecu-tof the Northeast Passage as hopeless, Prof. denskjöld and his gallant companions at e set out in the Vega, and accomplished the k in one season, gaining everlasting renown their country." In the face of these facts the enthusiastic Commander calls upon noblemen, scientific men, and his countrymen generally to assist his volunteer project for the disovery of the Pole, the circumnavigation of reculand, the advance of Science, and the upoiding of British maritime prestige in the Farbrith. I wonder if Commander Cheyne ever and the Oriental proverb about locking the libic-dopt after the steed has been stolen?

regret to say that the usual fraternal amity ong the London newspapers DOES NOT NOW EXIST.

lettide borne over the wires from the rope and from Ireland seems to have e editorial mind of Fleet street. It y believed, and for good reason, that Pall Mall Gazette and the Morning Advertiser, ing out of the latter's letters descriptive of battle of Kushk-i-hakhud, has grown apace, his belief has been seriously shaken. With reference to these descriptive letters, which ittracted much attention by their literary merit, t was broadly suggested immediately after their appearance,—both in the Times and the Stand--that they could not have been written, as professed to be, in Candahar, but were con-d in London,—it being urzed in support of urzestion that one portion of the graphic is suggestion that one portion of the graphic scription was in identical terms with a deription recently published in the Times of an irrely different battle. The writer of the letter to the Times calling attention to the identity the correspondence, thought some explanament of the letters, which is a group of the letters and the one from the description of high it was alleged the Aderties letters had considered over secribed, and the one from the description of high it was alleged the Aderties letters had considered over secribed, and the one from the description of high it was a legislation of the back. It was suggested that pills were very portable, and easily imported. "Pills!" he replied scornfully: "pills, sir, were as scarce in our brigade as the grace of God in a groy-shop at midnight."

"You men," said a lady friend to me, the other day, "are such bad cerrespondents,—that is, when you write through the papers. It is all so depressing." "But," I answered, conscious of my inferior capacity to hold an argument with a woman, "you would not have the sweet Areadianism of private correspondences smirched over secribed, and the one from the description of high it was a leading to the portable." The private correspondence is a law of the portable, and the one from the description of the letters, wrote to the other day and the one from the letters, and the one from the description of the letters, and the one from the description of the letters, and the one from the description of the letters and the one from the letters and the one fro been made up. Thereupon "A Soldier." in the Pall Mall, challenged the originality of the letters in even stronger terms. Maj. Ash and the Morning Advertiser then indignantly demanded the name of the writer. The Pall Mall, instead of disclosing the name, said the writer was a responsible person; upon which its morning contemporary in large type declared that this was an evasion, and that it was determined to have something definit. The result of so bellicose an announcement was, that "A Soldier" was allowed to the extent of a couple of columns of the Pall Mall, to repeat, amplify, and emphasize his original charge. The article was headed

heased

"A SCANDALOUS HOAX."

Only two courses were now open to the Morning Advertiser; It must either accept this description, or take legal steps to put its evening contemporary to the proof. Of course it is a serious thing for a paper to rest under the imputation of having published not only "rubbish" and a "tissue of nonsense," but "a poor, clumsy, and cruel hoax." "It would be bad enough to faisify events," said the Full Mall, "but to give a purely imaginary account of the conduct of others who have fallen, and of the way in which they met their deaths, is an unpardonable offense against morality, which ought to be visited by the reprobation of the press and public opinion." But, serious as it is to be thus under a cloud, there is no more pitiable confession of weakness than for one journal to appeal for legal protection against another. How can a newspaper which has so little faith in its own ability to defend itself expect to be respected by the public generally as a powerful organ of opinion? The Morning Advertiser weighed but lightly these Self-evident truths, and concluded to seek the law. Accordingly a burrister attended before the magistrate at the Bow-Street Police Court, the other morning, on behalf of that journal, for a summons against the proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette for publishing an alleged libel in his paper on three different occasions. Mr. Vaughan, the magistrate, who has already quite enough to do. He said Maj. Ash ought to have given the name of the brother-officer who had supplied him with the description of the action: although, if anybody doubed the genuineness of what appeared in the public prints, he had a perfect right to enter into an argument on the point. The case has excited great attention in military and journalistic circles.

In the meantime, believers in professional harmony are further surprised to find a quarrel

istic circles.

In the meantime, believers in professional narmony are further surprised to find a quarrel prewing between two such prominent men in the world of London letters as ERORGE AUGUSTUS SALA AND EDMUND YATES. BEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA AND EDMUND YATES. It is curious to think of such old companions—arm at pens' point. But as we get old we get irritable, I suppose. Yet it was but a few weeks use that the two were complimenting each other. Sala, besides his editorial work on the Telegraph, loss a column of gossip and a column of the attrical table-talk for one of the illustrated weekles. Not long since, in his gossip he commented in the agitation for passing a law against street-musicians,—suggesting, in fanciful mood, that he most satisfactory way of dealing with the nand-organ nuisance would be to take a vote of be householders in each street on the subject. I simon said, Thumbs up, then of course there yould be no notice posted; but, if Simon said, thumbe down, by a large majority, forthwith hould a placard go up at each corner, warning he sons of Italy (born usually in Whitechapel) o move on. This fancy pleased Yates, and he made a jest at Sala's expense, aking occasion to speak of the famous author f "Twice Hound the Clock" as "a very amusag writer,—not always cogent, perhaps, but eldom duli," Yates has since explained that in o doing he intended to be complimentary; G. S. took it otherwise, and retorted that he cald be very dull indeed,—as dull as the scraps of fashionable intelligence which fill column pon column of "What the Worldsays" (written y ates). The novelist's reply is given in the order of the there were a pologize my neodum of "What the World says" (written by Yates). The novelist's reply is given in the World of this week. "I beg leave to apologize to G. A. S.," says he, "and, taking up the position of the bear and the offal, to allow that he can be very dull indeed. In his Latindictionary and recondite-classical-quotation phase he is always duils but to find him at his dullest, one must turn to an article called 'The Playhouses,' which he contributes to the same illustrated journal. In an essay published some rears since, G. A. S. announced his great dislike to theatrical performances, and gave at very full singth his reasons for absenting himself from he theatre; but it has now pleased him to take ipon himself the functions of a dramatle critic, and all his attempts in that line show the want femould call in his neat classical style the hiadus lide defendus—of his play-going experiences." A sain dictionary, this reply, with much more in the same strain, is not unamusing. Sala will, of ourse return to the attack.

Some comment has been caused here by the atement in a tolegram from home that the same strain destroys the same strain at the same

pharens are personally so well protected at the pe. His Noble Guard, commanded by a Prince Aftieri, and a Paistine Guard of honor gives in every security. The Switzers, although mbering of late years only 100 men, must be proved a costly appendage to the Papai at state. Never very useful, they have long used even to be ornamental. There was a time ten their quaint Old-World garb, which Julius commissioned the great Michel Angelo to denote the provided of the content of the Canton Lucerne, formed a picturesque adjunct a palace where everything is old and tof date. But, when Plus IX. caused thalberdiers to don Prussian pickelhautes, the sult was a military caricature too sad for his halberdiers to don Prissian pickelhaubes, the result was a military caricature too sad for merriment in a city of artists. The Swiss Guards were a "survival." They were the last remnants of a state of matters now passed away,—when sovereigns, distrusting the loyalty of their subjects, kept in their pay mercenaries to protect them from an oppressed people. The Swiss formed the majority of these soldiers of fortune: and hence, though most of the foreign guards, like that now being disbanded in Rome, comprised members of almost every European fortune: and hence, though most of the foreign guards, like that now being disbanded in Rome, comprised members of almost every European nationality, they all went by the name of the country which furnished the greatest quota to their number. Thus the French Bourbons had their Switzers, who in 1792 covered themselves with blood and glory. On the memorable day which witnessed the downfall of the ancien regime Louis XVI. found that Commandant Mardat and the Swiss Guards were, of all his troops, the only faithful; and it was the opinion of a young Captain of artillery, who was destined twelve years later to sit upon the throne then vacated, that, had their hapless King shown a little of the resolution which the slaughtered mountaineers displayed, the Revolution would have been stommed. The Bourbon restoration saw the Swiss Guards back again; but with the flight of Charles X. the custom of keeping foreign hirelings seems never to have been resumed by the French monarchs. The Parisians, however, were often in the habit of styling Napoleon Third's servants "Suisses;" and to this day the phrase is almost unanimously applied by some old-fashioned people to the Court-servants of all countries. But the Pontiff has banished the last remnant of the reality.

So much has been said about

THE ENGLISH PATENT LAWS,
and so many comparisons have been instituted
with those of the United States, that a special
interest attaches to the report of her Majesty's
Commissioners of Patents for Inventions. That
report for 1879 has just been issued; and it appears that the number of applications for letters-patent during the year was 5,338. There is
an adage, perhaps more epigrammatic than
strictly true, which says, Figures can be made
to prove anything. Here, however, is an instance pointing to but a single conclusion, for
the figures show no increase on the previous
years. May we not infer that the inventive
genius of the Britisher has reached its meridian?
believe the calmer English economists take
this discouraging view. Washington Irving says
ho would always trust an Englishman's probity,
but never his prejudices. In Irving's time—it
seems but yesterday to the older generation of
Americans—the insular prejudices of the
Islanders, who loved him so well, were impervious to truth. But recent events have broken
the old shell, and brought with them a more discriminating perception of the force of the Western maxim, that "Facts is facts, and figgers is
figgers?" I was saying that 5,338 application
had been made. Three thousand five hundred
and twenty-one letters were sealed in accordance with these applications; but sixty of these
were voided through the neglect of the patentess to file final specifications—thereby leaving 3,461 patents in force. There is an English
haw which exacts that all letters-patent for inventions shall be void at the expiration of three
years and seven years respectively from the
date thereof, unless there be paid before the
expiration of the three and seven years respectively a sum equivalent to \$150 and \$200,
whereupon the patents run for fourteen years.
It now appears that from 1832 to 1872 about 30
per cent of the patents have paid the three
years' stamp duty, and continued in force to the
end of the seventh year; and that about 11 THE ENGLISH PATENT LAWS,

EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS,

EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

it seems, in the party; and he improved the occasion of talking with them of the War. In the eyes of these sanguine passengers, the want of regular medicine—especially bark—was the one chief cause which brought disaster on the South. One officer asserted that in his brigade the remedy for "the shakes" came to be a plaster of raw turpentine, just drawn from the pine woods, laid on the back. It was suggosted that pills were very portable, and easily imported. "Pills!" he replied scornfully; "pills, sir, were as scarce in our brigade as the grace of God in a grog-shop at midnight."

"You men," said a lady friend to me, the other day, "are such bad correspondents,—that is, when you write through the papers. It is all so depressing." "But," I answered, conscious of my inferior capacity to hold an argument with a woman, "you would not have the sweet Arcadianism of private correspondence smirched over by the penuing of newspaper-letters as familiar in tone as an invisitation to a late supper."

They would be started, I am sure, to hear the news." "Yes," said I, fully convinced; "but I could not tell the difference between a cross-stitch and a piece of hoop-iron." "If you will listen, then, I will tell you." And this is what I heard. listen, then, I will tell you." And this is want a heard:

"The cross-stitch that has come in for embroidery and crewel-work is nothing more or less than the old stitch with which, during all the days of our childhood, we copied Berlin patterns drawn on paper cross-barred to indicate the canvas on which it was worked."

"The conditions under which old fashions recur are very much alike," I ventured,—" only modified to suit the times for which they are revived. They never come up again to be adopted

the canvas on which it was worked.

"The conditions under which old fashions recur are very much alike," I ventured,—"only modified to suit the times for which they are revived. They never come up again to be adopted in their old forms, but have new features to meet the new wants which the change in taste or social custom has created."

"Do not interrupt me," interposed my friend. "The old cross-stitch was very mechanical. Each stitch was substrainly laid down, the threads of canvas to be taken on the needle, and the exact shade of wool to be worked in. No scope whatever was allowed for taste, save so much as could be displayed in assorting sinades, and such skill as worked equally, drawing the thread through with a uniform tension. Ladies who adopted the crewell embroidery and had to shade for themselves called their work art-work, and, in a little flutter of vanity, added the qualifying adjective 'high' to their art needlework. The new cross-stitch work will, like the old, be on canvas, and the pattern will be produced in tent or cross-stitch, but more like the old tapestry from which the idea has been taken. The same knowledge of color, light, and shade required for crewelwork will be demanded,—for the design will be given in outline, and filled up at discretion. A word also upon the design: It tends rather

TOWARDS THE JAPANESE:

long, loose sprilys of flowers fluing down at random, no two alike; vine-tendrils running over a cablinet; hawthore-sprays piled upon vases; and so on. The colors also are unlike the old garish reds and startling greens that were the bygone taste in art-work. They are "principally, to be technical, tortiaries in the minor parts, and very rich primaries and secondaries in the major dotails of the group. Moss shades abound, and merge into golds and browns with rainbow-like gradations. Tones of each color no longer satisty critical tastes; semi-tones and demi-tones are essential. The tuning-fork has not more vibrations to produce a single keynote than has every color its degree of dep

THE MODEL evideavors. It is on THE MODEL evideavors. It is on THE MODEL evideavors. All the world is interested in wives. Everybody has one, or hopes to have, or ought to have; or is one, expects to be one some time, or ought to do so. Dr. Richardson's young woman, moreover, is a model wife. She is not to be gifted solely with common's ense, good temper, fair education, sound morats, and pleasing person; but she is to be a sort of "female physiological Admira be Crichton," and is to possess so many accomplishments that, by the time she acquires them, she must be in the sere and yellow leaf of old madenhood. The Doctor says she is to be the sanitary reformer of the future; and, when he who conceived the City of Perpetual Health says so, it must be so. However, before the wife of the future can assume the lofty position thus marked out for her, she must "prepare" herself. The chemistry of food should not be heryond her mental accomplishments, and she THE MODEL WIFE.

sould know as much about the processes of the stomach as Dr. Chainers imself. Then, "Rickets, with all the trendant miseries of bowed logs, crooked opines, and humped backs, would pass away as a by the spell of an invisible enchantress." She is a finished engineer, touching ventilation and drainage, and a perfect Francatelli as regards cookery and its allied arts. Nor must she be lacking in all that appertains to "the great glandular system"; and she cannot presume to undertake the functions of nurse unless (to employ the old English) she have "the form and chemical construction of the skeleton." Alto gether, she must combine in herself the dutie of cook, chemist, doctor, and general advised I mention these few facts for the benefit of these courageous young people of either sex who courageous young people of either sex who courageous responsibilities.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Indianapolis is said to be the dramatic tomb of "Needles and Pins" is the name of the next Several Parisian journalists accompany the

At the Grand Opera-House Emily Solden e will "The Upper Crust" was to have been pro-duced last night at the New York Standard.

John McCullough will begin his engagement in Lester Wallack is credited with saying he lost \$8,000 on the recent production of "As You Like It" at his theatre. Excepting in very rare

Manager Hooley indignantly deales the rumor published in yesterday morning's Tribune to the effect that he contemplated exchanging his theatre in this city for Haverly's Brooklyn house. No such step was ever meditated by Mr. Hooley. Hooley.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will shortly appear at Hooley's. She is playing such pieces as "Romeo and Juliet," "Sebool for Scandal," "As You Like It," "Much Ado About Nothing," "King Rene's Daughter," "The Honeymoon," and

"Macbeth."

John Howson, the well-known comedian and character actor, and Digby V.Bell, who made such a hit in the "Spectre Knight" and "Charity Begins at Home," are members of the Cowley-Barton company, who present "Lawn Tennis" at Hooley's Theatre next week.

at Hooley's Theatre next week.

Nat Goodwin, the New York Evening Post tells us, is about to present an expectant world with a new extravacanza, which will be revealed in Haverly's Theatre next January. It is called "Ozone," and the principal scene is supposed to be enacted upon the deck of a Cunard steamer. It is a precious boon in the literary sense, as may be learned from the following specimen joke: The captain is informed that the ship has sprung a leak. "I don't care," says he, "it she has sprung an onion."

she has sprung an onion."

The New York Tribune, alluding to the late Harry Beekett, says his "signal power as a comedian consisted in his prodigious gravity of aspect in humorous situations. He had a nature in which both imagination and deep feeling blended with humor and strong comical spirits. He was comical in all his ways, yet not consciously so,—and that added to his charm. He was, likewise, a man of high principle, delicate sensibility, and affectionate temperament; and those who became attached to him cherished his friendship with deep devotion."

According to the Hour Eva Suthern, her

ished his friendship with deep devotion."

According to the Hour Eva Sothern, her father's darling, a lovely blonde of the purest type, is to make her début as Moya in the forthcoming reproduction of "The Shaughraun" in London. Her father used to vow that she should never go upon the stage. Sothern detests Boucleault, and that it is Boucleault who puts her on the stage must be a last drop of bitterness in poor Sothern's cup. The fact is that Mrs. Sothern, who has long been separated from her husband, has made common cause against him with his most implacable enemy.

This from the Washington Republican: Bart-

with his most implacable enemy.

This from the Washington Republican: Bartley Campbell tetegraphed to the Carroliton, Baltimore, the other day for forms for his "Matrimony" party. The clerk wired back that he could have first-class accommodations at \$10 a day and ordered the housekeeper to prepare the bridal-chamber. The mainager on receipt of the telegrain was somewhat astonished, as may be imagined. Ten dollars a day for some twenty people was a considerably better rate than he had been in the habit of obtaining. When he arrived in Baltimore and the clerk of the Carrollton found the "Matrimony" party was not exactly a matrimonial party, and that, consequently, there was no use for the bridal-chamber, he was ready to bury his head in the coal-

The following absurd story is told of Mme The following absurd story as tone of since, Modjeska's nationality by a correspondent of the Liverpool Post: "I heard this morning a story, for the correctness of which I certainly should not like to vouch, but as my informant is a gentleman who professes to know a great many greenroom secrets, it may be interesting to mention it. The story is to the effect that the talented Polish, actress, Mmc. Modjeska, who is winning golden opinions at the Court Theatre that, in fact, she is a native of the fineral sie; that her name off the stage, or rather before she went on it was Magee; and that after living for many years with her parent on what Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett would call the Polish coast, they and she subsequently removed to the United States. Whether Pole or Hibernian, Mine, Modjeska is none the less a brilliant actress."

States. Whether Fole or Hiberman, anne. Modjeska is none the less a brilliant actress."

Over Modjeska's Mary Staart there is scarcely a discordant note in the critical chorus of praise in the London papers. The Pall Mall Gazette says of the performance: "The school of Mmc. Modjeska is the same as that of Mile. Sarah Bernhardt. The force displayed is nervous, and the idea conveyed to the spectator is that when the climax is reached it must be followed by physical collapse. In the interview with Elizabeth, which for practical purposes constitutes the play, the varying shades of emotion and passion were superbly indicated. The obstinate refusal of the knees to bend in the act of enforced homage, the conquest over wrath and hate, the complete self-subjugation in the delivery of the petition, the shudder at her rival's stony look and words of fee, the outburst of pent-up fury, and the withering and insolent arraignment of Elizabeth, were so many instances of marvelous art. Their effect upon the audience was electrical. It may safely be said that cheers so tempestuous have rarely in late years greeted any English-speaking artist. Less startling, but not less tine, was the display of pathos in the last act. The entire performance had, indeed, remarkable beauty and value."

KEOKUK NORTHERN LINE. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.—Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, has appointed Capt. Samuel C. Clubb, President and Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, Receiver of the Keo-kuk Northern Line Packet Company. His bond is fixed at \$200,000. The Court also ordered that an election for new Directors take pince on the 17th of November, and that none of the ousted Directors shall be eligible to reclication.

THE WIDOW OF THE GREAT DEAD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, is very ill at the Clarendon Hotel. She arrived in this city from France yesterday, on L'Amérique. She was at once taken to the above-named hotel, and it was stated to-day that no one is allowed to call on her, and cards are not even sent to her coom for fear of disturbing her.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA. Ill., Oct. 28.—The miners in Cabill's coal shaft, Peru, struck this morning for an advance of 15 cents per ton, refusing a com-promise of 10 cents. The former price paid was 50 cents and \$1.

Parls Newspaper Wit.

New York World.

Restaurateur to new waiter—"John, one thing I wish you to bear constantly in mind—when you take coffee to a guest in his room give him very little sugar; he will eat what is left. On the other hand, when you serve coffee to a guest in the restaurant give him lots of sugar; he will leave the surplus lumps, and it looks well. In this manner, while Paris has the reputation of being the first city of the world, we have been enabled to pay off the milliards."

An indolent French journalist receives a commission from his editor-in-chief to write one of a series of sketches of prominent men of the time, to be entified "Sardon at Home." Yesterday his editor-in-chief received a portly roll of manuscript. Anticipating an intellectual treat, the editor unrolled it and found that—it was all blank except the first page, un which were the word:

"SARDON AT HOME."

"SARDOU AT HOME.

"He never is! IVAN DE MOSTMORENCI."
In a murder trial in the United States a witness is giving his testimony as to the hour of arrival and departure of the steamers on which the criminal is believed to have traveled. "Your Honor," asks one of the jurors, "I desire to ask the witness some questions." "Very well," says the Judgre; "proceed, sir." "At what time did you say the beat left Chicago for Milwaukee?" "At 7 o'clock in the evening." "Sharp!" "And you have supper on board?" "Sharp! "And you have supper on board?" "Yes, sir." "And you have supper on board?" "Yes, sir." "Mel, it is pretty fair, as ments go." "No evasive auswer, sir. Your Honor. I desire that the witness be instructed to reply to my questions in a positive and straightforward uranner." "But," says the Court, "while I have every desire to aid in cliciting the truth. I do not precisely see what bearing the question you have asked has"—"It is very important that I should ascertain the truth on this subject, your Honor," says the juror. "Why?" "Because I'm roing to Chicago myself next week, and I think of taking a return ticket by lake." O, the spirit practical of those Americans! "SARDOU AT HOME.

JOHN BROWN

An Interesting Talk with His Only Surviving Brother.

Motives that Animated the Old Hero in His Assaults upon Slavery.

His Clear-Sighted Comprehension of the Danger to the Country of Southern Domination.

The Brother's Belief that Republican Triumph This Year Will Thoroughly Assure the Results of the War.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune, BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 28.—It was my exceed good fortune to meet to-day Mr. Edward Brown, of this city, the only surviving brother of Old John Brown, the martyr of Harper's Ferry. I incompany with Capt. C. E. Henry, of the ted States Mail Service, who had recently visited Harper's Ferry, and was much interested in the scenes he there beheld, as well as in the man we were visiting.

is many years younger than his brother Joh but now begins to assume much the appearan of the martyr at the time of his execution. is tall, slight, wiry, though athletic in build, and shows great powers of endurance. His long, full beard is almost white, and his sharp eye has that nervous twinkle for which his illustrious brother's was so remarkable. After a few observations upon the importance of the present political contest, the conversation naturally drifted upon his brother, who has so long been a subject of great interest to the people of this country. The conversation shows that Mr. Brown is as true a patriot as his brother. He

"It may sound very harsh and cruel to you but I say it with due deliberation, and knowing just what it means, when I affirm that I am GLAD THAT JOHN BROWN WAS KILLED

it was a great blow to us all. It nearly crush us at the time, but we could not then see the end from the beginning, as he did, and as we do to-day. When I say that I am giad John Brown to-day. When I say that I am giad John Brown was executed, I know that I express his own feelings on the subject. A great many people,—in fact, nearly Everybody,—and just as much his own friends as his bitterest enemies, failed to understand him. It is a generally-accepted theory that he was actuated largely by a spirit of revenge. He had enough to stir almost any one to that feel-ing. His boys were killed. One of them was near to rousing the spirit of revenge in any man; but it would not alone have done it for John Brown. It was only what he expected of those men. He had known them for many years, and knew that the institutions which governed them made them demons."

"What did influence your brother?" I asked as the speaker paused in his remarks.

"It was a spirit that was born in him, which

which

HATED OPPRESSION IN ANY FORM.

He had always fought it. As a school-boy he could never bear to see an older or larger boy bulldoze a smaller one, and has many times had fights over such cases. As he grew up he was noted in his neighborhood as a man who took up ever on the weaker side. He saw in slavery simply an opportunity to exercise the character. istic of his nature. He felt that it was a great duty that was incumbent upon him to light this in every way be could. It is generally supposed that such men as Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips led John Brown; but the fact is, John Brown led them. He was far in advance of them both in thought and action. He saw earlier and better than they did what this country was coming to. I cam relate an instance, which occurred forty-one years ago, that will illustrate how his mind was running on this great subject."

"I shall be very glad to hear the incident."

"Well, he was engaged, with myself and several others, in driving a drove of 250 mixed cattle from the Western Reserve of Ohio to Connecticut. At first we had great difficulty in getting them broken down to the road; but at last, when we had reached Pennsylvania, they proceeded without much difficulty, and we had only to follow in their rear. At length John turned one day in his saddie, and suddenly broke the silence as follows. I remember it as though it were but yesterday: 'There is

between the North and South of this country than many people think of. It is greater than Slavery alone would be likely to make. At the South everything is subordinate to politics. Thousannic politics and plot politics 355 days in the year. They have little clast o do. In the Thousand he politics and plot politics 365 days in the year. They have little clse to do. In the North it is with difficulty that we can get the people to think of politics one or two days in the year, and go out to vote as they should. The Northern people are all devoted to the almighty dollar. They are bargaining, and manufacturing, and sowing; while the South does nothing and thinks nothing except to gain control of the country and wield it to their own ends. The result of this is, that they very largely have everything their own way. They elect their own Presidents, and control West Point, and through that the army. In proportion to their population they carry twice the weight in National affairs that they should. They use their own property, the down-trodden and abused slave, to forward their power. Of course, one thing that leads them to pay so much attention to politics is in order that they may guard that damnable institution of things, which they feel and know must sooner or later be in danger. The time is coming when the people of the North -WILL BE AROUSED

will be aroused to a comprehension of the situation in this country. It may take life to do it. But it will come. I shall probably not live to see that time, but you may, as you are much younger than I am. When the North is once aroused to the sense of the danger that is brooding over our institutions, it will arise as one man and repei the insidious attack. Had the fathers of this Nation felt as the majority of our people at the North do to-day, we should never have had a Nation. Men should feel that their own single lives are as nothing in comparison to the life of the greatest Nation the world has ever seen."

"Did you know anything of your brother's plans in attacking the South at Harper's Ferry, before they were put in execution?"

"None of us had any idea of them. If we had been asked in regard to the matter of John Brown's whereabouts, we should have said that he was either in Kansas or in the State of New York.

WE HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST IDEA. that he was going to make any such attempt."
"Why did he not let yourself and your brothers into the secret, and take you along as his as-

ers into the secret, and take you along as his assistants?"

"He felt that we were not up to the matter. He did not dure trust us. We should have endeavored to argue him out of his purpose; and he knew it. He didn't desire to argue the matter. When the telegram of his capture came, we were greatly surprised and shocked; but very soon ascertained that nothing could be done to assist him."

"Was your brother satisfied with his trial?"

"He was and he was not. He thanked the Court for the fairness displayed. But he had no expectation of being tried as a criminal. He hoped to die as a soldier. He claimed the right to be court-martialed. But he obtained no justice at the hands of the partisan beopie who were so jealous of their alleged rights to hold slaves."

"Bon't you think his great mistake was in thinking that the slaves had his feeling in regard to slavery, and that they would raily to his support with more avidity than they could be expected to show under the circumstances?"

"Yes, sir,—there was

A GHEAT DEAL IN THAT.

A GREAT DEAL IN THAT.

The negroes had been so very long in slavery that they couldn't 'rise to the awful verge of manhoed' enough to understand what Freedom meant. It took the War of the Rebellion to teach them that. But John Brown's raid and awful death were needed to rouse the people, and make them think on the great questions that had to be seitled sooner or latter. That is what made me say a little while ago that I was glad that he did as he did. When we heard of John's capture at Harper's Ferry, I thought of a remark I had heard him make a number of years before. He said that there were several strategical points at which, if attacks were made, the Slave Oligarchy of this country must be made to tremble. I then knew that Harper's Ferry was one of those strategical points that I had wondered so much about. If John Brown had lived until the Robellion, he would have made a General of bravery and note. I have no more doubt of that than of anything in the world. He had a A GREAT DEAL IN THAT.

note. I have no more doubt of that than or anything in the world. He had a

WONDERFUL COMMAND OVER MEN.

They seemed to be captured by him at once. I remember especially one instance where I was present. He entered a har-room filled with rough canal-boatmen, who were drinking and carousing. He entered into conversation, in a very quiet tone of voice, with one of the mon; and it wasn't two minutes intil all the noise was hushed, and the rough men were leaning over against the side of the room where he was, intently listening to what he had to say. There was a charm about him in this way to rough, uncultured men, that I nover saw any one else possess."

"What is your idea, Mr. Brown, in regard to the present contest?" "What is your seen, Mr. Interest the present contest?"
"I consider it the most important of any we have had for twenty years. If the Republican party is successful this time, it is iny opinion that the results of the War will be so thoroughly assured that there will be practically

NO PURTIER DANGER

Trum the encroschments of the Solid South.

from the encroachments of the Solid South. That portion of our common country will see

that, so long as they remain solid, the North will also present a solid front against them, and they can do nothing. Their hope has been to get into the same shape they were before the War, and, by holding themselves solid and getting the sup-port of the Democracy of the North, they hoped to control the Government. This has been their hope; this has been the plan which they have arrived at by their 365 days in the year of politi-aid plotting; and, when they see that that will not work, they will try something else, and that will undoubtedly be something that shall

DIVIDE THE SOUTH,
and make politics National and not sectional.
Only when this is accomplished will the cause
for which my brother died have fully triumphed.
Only then will the last vestige of that cursed institution of Slavery pass from the land."
GANY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

seventy-five Thousand Dollars Appro-priated for School Sites—The Evening Schools to Be Opened a Week from

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, at which were present Mr. Delaney, in the chair, and Messrs. Hoyne, Keith, Bartlett, Armstrong, English, Brenan, Frankenthal, Curran, Stensland, Burroughs, Dunne, Mass.

A communication was received from the A communication was received from the Contral Park Chapel Association, claiming that the number of scholars occupying the building they leased to the Board was larger than according to the original understanding, and asking an addition of 50 per cent to the rental. Referred to the Committee on Buildings and

A petition asking for the introduction of Gerto the Committee on German.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that there was great

ported that there was great

NEED FOR INCREASED SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS
in the following localities: In the vicinity of
Wabash avenue and Twenty-sixth street, to
relieve the Moseley and Douglas Schools; in the
vicinity of Union and Eighteenth streets, to
relieve the Walsh Street School; in the vicinity
of Fourteenth street and Newberry avenue, to
pulicys the Freet and South Union Street relieve the Foster and South Union Street schools; and in the vicinity of Warren avenue and Oakley street, to relieve the Hayes, Brown, King, and Marquette Schools. The Committee recommended that they be authorized to adver-

recommended that they be authorized to advertise for proposals to soil to the City of Chicago school sites in the above-named localities.

Mr. Keith thought that the report asked the Board to invest in a very large amount of real estate,—fully \$75.000 worth, he thought.

Mr. Gurran thought the cost of the ground would hardly be as great as that.

Mr. Keith heid it would require a large outlay of money, and called upon the Chairman of the Finance Committee to speak upon the subject from a financial point of view.

Mr. Bartlott said that he had not given the matter much consideration, but he did not think the Board had the money to spare just now. He was not sure either that the property named was the best for the purpose which could be secured.

secured.

Mr. Keith moved that the report be adopted in so far as the recommendations for the relief of the Moseley and Douglas Schools and the Hayes, Brown, King, and Marquette Schools were concerned.

Mr. Frankenthal thought that there was no need for harry in the matter, and moved to lay

that the Smoke Annihilator Company of Illinois be granted permission to attach its apparatus to one of the boilers of the La Saile School as a test of its smoke-consuming capacity, the same to be done without any expense to the Board unless it is retained for use, in which case its price would be \$100.

Mr. Hoyne did not believe that the public-school boilers should be used as a basis for smoke-consuming experiments. smoke-consuming experiments.
The report was adopted.
The Committee on Buildings and Greun's reported, recommending that

THE NEXT TWO SCHOOLS TO BE BUILT be erected in the vicinity of California avenuand Jackson street and on Wicker Park schoo property.

Mr. Frankonthal said that the title to the latter property was not good, and moved to strike out the portion of the report referring Mr. Mass said that the title was good, but that the only trouble was concerning the record, which had been given as far back as the fire, but

was adopted, and the amended report was also adopted.

The Committee on School Furniture reported, asking for authority to advertise for bids for the La Salle, Brighton, and Walnut Street Schools. The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that the City

THE COMMITTEE ON EVENING SCHOOLS reported, recommending that evening schools be opened Monday, Nov. 8, in the Kinzie, Newberry, Jones, Ward, Scammon, Foster, Sangamon Street, and Wells Schools, and a high school in the old Central High School Building, and that a feacher be assigned to the Newsboys' Home. They also recommended the following rules:

1. Pupils may be admitted every evening from 7 to 7:30.

2. Except in the High School the sessions shall close at 9 p. m.

2. Except in the High School the sessions shall close at 9 p. m.

3. Instruction, except in the High School, is given in reading, spelling, writing, and hrithmetic, using the same text books as are used in the day schools.

4. Teuchers in day schools will not be employed in the evening schools. The pay to be fixed at: Teuchers, \$2: Principals, \$3.

Mr. Hoyne said that he believed the evening schools would be well attended this year.

Mr. Keith moved in amendment of the report that when the number in any one room falls below them the number in any one room falls below twenty the class be abandoned.

Mr. Hoyne accepted the amendment, and the report as amended was adopted.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Keith offered an

Mr. Keith offered an

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES

of the Board by adding to the last clause of Sec.

8 the words: "And provided, further, that no
person shall be eligible to the position of a Principal of a grammar or primary school who does
not hold a Principal's certificate. Provided further, that this rule shall not apply to Principals
now employed by the Board during the current
school year.

Mr. Hoyne favored the idea, and said that if
there were any Principals who could not pass
the examination they should not hold their
places.

the examination they should not hold their pineces.

Mr. Bartlett was of the same opinion.

Mr. Armstrong said that the natural result of such a rule would be that at the next election all the teachers would have to puss the examination, and he believed they should be given warning of what was coming. If they could not prepare themselves for the examination in the ten months now left them they did not deserve to keep their places.

Mr. Frankenthal said that some teachers who had passed the necessary examinations had not received certificates.

The Superintendent said that all who had passed the required examination, and could prove the fact, would be supplied with certificates.

prove the fact, would be supplied with ceruncates.

The matter was flually referred to the Committees on Rules and Regulations.

On motion of Mr. Keith, it was resolved that
no teacher be elected until the Board of Education has taken final action upon the question of
amending Sec. 38 of the Board's rules and regulations.

The Chair appointed Mr. Armstrong to the vacancy in the Committee on Buildings and
Grounds, and Mr. Burroughs to the vacancy on
School-Fund Property.

The Board then adjourned.

Felix Pyat and Berezowski.

Felix Pyat and Berezowski.

M. Felix Pyat presided at a revolutionary meeting in Belleville, Paris, Oct. 21. The iffecting passed a resolution engaging to become fointly responsible for the penalty imposed on M. Pyat.

The cause which Felix Pyat espoused was one very dear to the Radical leaders of Paris. Berezowski was the Pole who in 1867 cast a passing gloom over the festivities of the French Capital by attempting to assasinate the Emperor of Russia in the Bois de Boulogne. This man, as entenced at the time to penal servitude for life, is still a convict in New Caledonia, and the Ultra-Radicals, not content with wringing from the Government an all but plenary amnesty for their own compatriots, clamored for the release of the "hero of '67." Some short time ago the case was taken up by one of the Red Journals, but nothing came of the project, and therefore Felix Pyat took it up, proposing that Berezowski should not only be amnestied, but should also be presented with date "1867," and the words, "Paris, Moscow, Warsaw." The subscriptions were to be limited to one halfpenny for each person, and, as the arm was to cost 200 francs, 4,000 coutributors would be required to make up the accessary sum of money. The Communic thus novocated the movement; "On the anniversary of the 5th and 6th of October, the ever-glorious days, even the women of Paris were rerecicles, and took the Palace of Versailles, and delivered the King up to the men who were to chastise him. We do not call upon the people to selze the Palais Bourbeu and to execute the King. No. We open a subscription for the purpose of offering, with our warnings, to his executors a weapon of honer to the heartyr of his country, to the champion of the Republic to the attention for the purpose of offering, with our warnings, to his executors a weapon of hone to the heretical domocrat, to the conventent of the Republic by the Genuese Gambetta."

THE COURTS.

Town Collectors Not Entitled to the Two Per Cent Commission.

The War of the Rival Telegraph Companies-Another Injunction Asked For.

Minnie Dixon to Be Tried To-Day for the Murder of Thomas Delana.

TOWN COLLECTORS' COMMISSION.

ollecting city, county, and State taxes was juded yesterday before Judge Rogers, and the in a verdict against the Collector who concided yesterday before Judge Rogers, and resulted in a verdict against the Collector who claimed the commission. This was the case of the Town of West Chicago against David Hallanin and his bondsmen to recover the sum of about \$5,000, being the amount which it was claimed Hallanin, while Town Collector of West Chicago, in 1875, had retained as commission for collecting the city, county, and State taxes. The defenses were that the town could not legally retain the commission, that the bond was void because signed in blank and afterward filled out, and that the city by ordinance had authorized Hallanin to receive the money, to which the town authorities agreed. The trial was begun Monday and concluded Wednesday evening. Yesterday morning Judge Rogers was to charge the jury, but he was so sick he could not be in court, and the charge was delivered by Judge Moran. The Judge charged the jury that if Hallanin had received the 2 per cent and had failed to pay it over, except the sum of \$1,500 allowed for his salary, then the town was entitled to recover. That the notice to the Town Clerk that the bond was not properly filled up when it was signed, not having been given to him in his official capacity, but during a private conversation with him in his saloon, was not sufficient. The the city ordinance was void, inasmuch as the money was payable to the town instead of the city. The Judge also held that the alleged agreement by the Town Board that if Hallinan would qualify they would allow him the 2 per cent, and the further fact that they had settled with him on this basis, was no bar to a recovery, because the general law of the State required him to pay it into the Town Treasury. Under these very plain instructions the jury rotired, and returned a verdict about noon yesterday in favor of the town for \$5,08.29, being the amount claimed less some items for rent, expenses, etc. There are several other similar suits against other West Town Collectors still pending, dad the aggregate amount involved is over \$30,000.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH. A motion was made yesterday afternoon be re Judge Tuley on behalf of the Wester tion Telegraph Company for an injunction ainst the American Union Telegraph Com anny, to prevent the latter from constructing its any, to prevent the latter from constructing its ness along the track or right of way of the littsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. The bill has ot yet been filed. After some talk between the arties, the argument of the motion for injunc-ion was set for this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Judge Rogers was so ill yesterday from over-vork that he was not able to be in court during the day.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Tuley, in the case of the North Chicago City

Tuley, in the case of the North Chicago City Railway Company against the Trustees of the Town of Eake View, for a temporary injunction to prevent interference with the running of dummy trains in Lake View. The case was heard and taken under advisement.

The case of the South Park Commissioners against James H. Morgan, a suit to compel him to account for about \$80,000 he had used in the purchase of Hyde Park land for park purposes, was vesterday transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

Ollie A. Locke filed a bill yesterday against per husband, Abram E. Locke, asking for a dioree on the ground of drunkenness and Jennie Andrews asked for a divorce from

George H. Andrews on account of his cruelty.
Bejamin Levert, on account of the dissipated
drunken habits of his wife Harriet, also praysfor the same kind of relief.
Lastly, Larry O'Brien having left his wife
Rosanna unceremoniously in 1876, she yesterday
made him defendant to a bill for divorce. STATE COURTS.

John H. Friedrich began a suit yesterday to recover \$1.500 of Frederick Brand.
William Harper, for the use of M. C. Collins, such Michael C. McDonala to recover \$1.230.
Frederic W. Wilson commenced a suit in tresposs against John W. O'Daniel, claiming \$2,000.
Patrick W. Long brought suit to recover \$5,000 lamages of the city of Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT. James Conway was tried for burglary, found guilty, and sentenced to one year in State's Prison. George Dolan was tried for burglary, and the

George Dolan was tried for burglary, and the jury were instructed to seal their verdict.

The case of Minnie Dixon, charged with the murder of Thomas Delana, the Sherman-street liveryman, will be called in the Criminal Court this morning. The woman is said to have been the mistress of the murdered man, of whom she was exceedingly jealous. One night during last July she followed him into an Italian restaurant on State street, and, finding him in company with another woman, whipped out a butcher-knife and stabbed him to the heart.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard twenty cases, and found fourteen true bills. No bills were found in two cases, and the jury passed four cases. The members proposed to visit some of the county institutions, but for want of time post-poned the trip. The jury yesterday returned twenty-two indictments into court, all of which were found during the first week of the term. The jury will tinish the docket to-day, and to-morrow morning will turn into court the remainder of the indictments.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the District Court chancery calendar. Set case No. 1,405, bank-ruptey, Sohns, Scharfenburg & Wheeler, on

3,070, 3,072, 3,074, 3,078, and 3,080. No case on trial. JUDGE JAMESON—55, 60, 63, 64. No.50, Lubeke JUDGE JAN ESON-55, 60, 63, 64. No. 59, Lubeke v. Heacock, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS-95, 132, 1324, 133, 135, 137 to 145, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN-Call of all past cases at the foot of the calendar. No. 1,249, Lamereanux v. Truman, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY-3, 4, 5. No. 2, Loewenthal v. McCormick, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM-Motions.

COUNTY COURT-Nos. 1,041, 1,045, 1,022, 1,066, 1,071, 1,074, 1,087, 1,134, 1,125, 1,136, 1,147, 1,138, 1,139, 1,140, 1,144, and 1,145.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—W. L. Reson v. County of Cook, \$164.25. CIRCUIT COURT-JOUGE ROGERS-People use of the Town of West Chicago, v. David Hall-anin, Thomas Makin, E. S. Williams, J. J. Healy, B. G. Gill, Thomas Lynch, John Woodbridge, and W. M. Dee; verdict, \$5,922.29, and motion for new trial.

Special Dipatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—Charles B. Peck,
Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Rullroad, filed his statement to-day, and was discharged by Judge Gresham of the United States
Circuit Court. He was discorded the Court. charged by Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court. He was allowed claims to the amount of \$16,641, to be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of the road. Peck was further ordered to convey the lands lying in the State of Indiana, acquired by him as such Receiver, to the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Baker. Hord & Hendricks were allowed \$500 in addition to the former allowance of \$1,500 for services as solicitors of the Union Trust Company of New York, complainants in this cause. The calendar of causes pending in the United States Circuit and District Courts for the November term contains lifty-six criminal cases, 129 common law cases, and 28 chancery cases in the Circuit Court, and five cases in the District Teports considerable business, including a number of violations of the Election law, accumulating for their consideration.

An Incredulous Editor.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Post writes: "A telegram read out at one of the clubs this evening, announcing that an Irish landlord, Mr. R. W. Gason, was fired at to-day near Borrisokane drew forth from a bystander a rather astonishing story. A few years ago one of the Dublin papers published a sensadonal announcement that Mr. Gason's brother, Mr. Samuel Gason, of Tullamore, had been shot by some Rory of the Hills. The gentleman inquestion read with feelings of sorrow the news of his own sad end, and ventured to write a letter to the editor, saying mildly that he had not been shot, and was, to the best of his knowledge, alive and well. To his surprise, the editor only reproved him for his andacity in contradicting a 'par 'put in on excellent authority. Mr. Gason took train for Dublin, and, presenting himself in the editorial sanctum, personally demanded a correction of the statement that he had been barbarously murdered. The editor, with a beautiful faith in his correspondent which must excite dmiration, refused to be hoaxed by a 'pre-

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CHICAGO, Feb. 2, IST.—Mr. THOS.
Syenra I have been afflicted with r
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